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PARLIAMENTARY DUTIES.

THE House of Commons, having come to the conclusion that, for the present, it requires no reforming, had better justify its opinion by spending the rest of the Session usefully. Enough time has been disposed of in talk, and talk which, in the case of the bill just alluded to, has been thrown away. The next Reform measure will require fresh discussion and an entire renewal of the subject. It will, too, inherit the bad legacy of a dubious name from its predecessors, since nobody can deny that there is a certain air of the ludicrous and ignoble about the withdrawal of a measure through the sheer apathy of a nation concerning it. Parliament must anticipate by great activity during the time that is left much criticism embittered by its failures hitherto. Nor are signs wanting of the darkness of hue which that criticism may wear. Some of our contemporaries have already connected the evil consequences that may ensue from the recent bad weather with the failure of Lord John's bill; and, while affectedly deploring the miseries of a bad harvest, have hinted at the good political capital which is likely to be made of it. The wickedness of hoping for distress as a pretext for agitation needs scarcely to be pointed out. The compliment implied in the hope that the working classes may blame the House of Commons for a bad harvest is a curious one. Nevertheless, popular education is still so much in arrears that we must underrate no danger to which ignorance, irritated by suffering, may lead. The House, too, has indisputably trifled with whatever degree of expectation the Reform question contrived to excite. So there remains nothing for it but to employ every hour of its time in discharging its business with as little delay or loquacity as possible. We have long pointed out how much depends, in an age of feeble convictions, on the accidents of politics—how often a run of ill-luck in the financial world or the material supplies of the country disturbs a tranquillity apparently most solidly based on moral grounds. Peoples, like individuals, sometimes seem conservative on principle when they are only tranquil from temporary prosperity.

There are some signs that in doing its duty during what remains of the Session Parliament will be tolerably free from discussions on foreign politics. We are too thoroughly roused from our old supineness to be ever likely to believe in any peace that is not protected by strength; and it is vain to act on the mere professions or promises of the kind of men who now wield power in Europe. But the very positive-

ness with which we feel this should induce us to keep our language in some sort of harmony with our intentions in European matters. Having once and for all taken a stand on any point, do not let us keep always reiterating our views. Much of the criticism on the Savoy and Nice annexation only

the earliest moment those who succeed against brute tyrants of any species in the South, pride as well as prudence should induce our private heroes in Parliament to refrain from laying down the law and giving advice at too great length, even on the right side. Let Garibaldi flourish, and be duly rewarded

by British countenance, by all means; but let us also spend our time chiefly on our own business. Neglect of domestic questions has gone too far; and we seem to have arrived at the odd position that our Parliament wants no Reform, and yet cannot do its most vital work. It would be premature as yet to speak of the proposed interview between Napoleon and the Prussian Regent as a sign of subsiding agitation on the Continent. But it must, at least, lead to a decisive turn of things one way or another. Either the French Emperor means to pursue a fair and honest policy towards Prussia, or a war must ensue, in which England, in our opinion, will find it impossible to remain neuter. No contingency could be more serious. But it is not a contingency which the chance debates raised by aspiring senators could properly deal with. We cannot neglect everything, even for rumours of war.

It is, indeed, significant enough how much of the time of Parliament must necessarily have some bearing on war questions. When we have disposed of our ordinary financial measures, debated the point at issue between Lords and Commons, and passed a Bankruptcy Bill—or in the interval of such occupations—there will be two great subjects to face: the Chinese expedition and the fortifications. So huge is the work of a Session which yet set out by attempting to reform our Constitution and our commerce with France at one and the same time! Of course it is impossible to discuss any section of it with fulness on the present occasion; but a careful observer of the public in its recent mood may predict, without presumption, how the set of opinion will be with regard to the chief ones. The Reform Bill failed because of the moderate interest taken in abstract politics at present; and hence we may foresee a peaceable solution of the difficulty raised by the Lords' rejection of the Paper Duty Repeal. On the other hand, the country is, if anything, rather bellicose in its attitude towards foreign

nations just now; which renders it likely that money will be readily voted, whether to attack China or defend the coasts. Both are necessities that have been forced upon us in our extension as a commercial Power. Probably all parts of our



*Avec les sentiments de la
plus profonde affection de
G. Garibaldi*

GENERAL GARIBALDI.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)—SEE PAGE 379.

served as a sauce to make the meal more piquant to Napoleon. Our sympathy with the Italians, in words, has not availed to make them rank words with blows. So that, while our Executive and Diplomacy are properly preparing to recognise at

policy towards China are not defensible, and there is no more difficult subject than international morality. But if we trace the relations of the two countries backwards we shall find that we have traded with China by choice, and made war on it by compulsion. We have had, in fact, at intervals, to blow open holes in the Governmental "wall of China," its pride and exclusiveness, for the goods of the two nations to go through; and such holes cannot be made without the agency of gunpowder. The process, however, is an ugly and undesirable one; and, while the present war will be pronounced necessary, the wish of all sensible men is that it may be short.

The subject of fortifications is almost infinite in detail, and the only unity of opinion to be hoped for about it is as to the principle. Europe will watch the discussions on this subject with much interest. Their very existence will indicate a distrust of the Continent, which, however, is not an unkind one, nor a whit more exposed to censure than similar measures of precaution in other nations. We have been getting richer without getting particularly stronger—as a man may be too fat; and, while fortifications of our coast would not be menaces to any other Power, such as the Quadrilateral is to Piedmont, for instance—so they are excused, also, by the changed nature of maritime war. In proportion as the sea becomes a less certain defence the land stands more in need of defences of its own. Our capital and our magazines must be protected even against the chance of a disaster to our fleet. As for the money part of the affair, money is of no use to a nation till it is certain of being allowed to enjoy it; and any security is worth giving for such an object. But, as this is not the interest of our generation only, the need is one which may fairly be provided for without trenching on immediate income for its whole cost. But it is enough to have indicated, for the present, the points of greatest importance during the remaining time of the Session. The most comprehensive consideration is that there is great leeway to make up, and that the House must set about everything with rapidity and directness.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree promulgating the treaty concluded with Sardinia for the cession of Savoy and Nice. In a report which precedes the promulgation of the treaty, M. Thouvenel explains the exceptional character of the new acquisition of France. M. Thouvenel says the Imperial policy has not been directed by an ambitious thought. This acquisition has not been obtained by force, but only by the gratitude and friendship of the Sovereign, increased by the spontaneous and unanimous enthusiasm of the population. Official possession of these provinces was to be taken on Thursday. The French laws and Constitution will come into operation on the 1st of January, 1861.

The Emperor held a grand military review on Thursday to celebrate the annexation of Savoy and Nice. A Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, the public edifices were illuminated, &c.

The French newspapers have eagerly discussed a supposed occupation by the English of Castellamare, in Sicily. No such occupation has taken place.

A decree, dated the 9th of June, appoints Count de Morny President of the Legislative Body. MM. Schneider and Revel are appointed Vice-Presidents; MM. Hébert and General Perrot Questors.

Prince Jerome, after recovering from his indisposition, has suffered a relapse.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.

The King of Sardinia has sanctioned the law approving the cession of Savoy and Nice to France, so that that act is now finally and irrevocably accomplished.

ROME.

From Rome we hear that fresh disturbances have taken place on the frontier, and that the presence of more of General Lamoricière's troops had, in consequence, been rendered necessary.

An official decree had extended the delay for the subscription to the new loan until the 15th of July next. The Cardinals had held an extraordinary meeting, and had subscribed 30,000 crowns, but the public revenues were diminishing daily. The Peter's pence had only produced 500,000 crowns.

M. Fuggeri, a Colonel of the Pontifical Cavalry, has been arrested and imprisoned at Ancona.

The official *Giornale di Roma* announces the definitive fusion of the railway companies, and defers until the end of 1861 the construction of the railway to the Neapolitan frontier.

AUSTRIA.

The Council of the Empire has from its first sitting claimed the privilege of examining the projected budget for 1861, in accordance with the principles of the representative system. This motion having been agreed to by forty-seven against thirteen votes, the Emperor has consented that in the second sitting a committee of twenty-one members shall be appointed for examining the budget. In this committee all the provinces of the empire will be represented. Meanwhile the full sittings of the Council have been adjourned. The Committee of the Reichsrath will continue the discussion of general business. The estimates have already been submitted to the committee.

The *Wiener Zeitung* contains a decree ordering that the stadtholdership of Hungary will come into effect on the 1st of July next, at which period the five existing departments of the Central Government, which were intrusted with the administration of Hungary, will be abolished. Another decree suspends the district authorities of Moravia and the Provisional Government of Troppau. Silesia is to be subordinate to the stadtholdership of Moravia, but the provincial status of Silesia, with a separate provincial representation, will be maintained.

The Austrian Government seem also to recognise the necessity of doing something to render the administration of Venetia more acceptable to the people. The powers of the Central Congregation of Venetia are to be so far extended as to give to that body a deliberative instead of a mere consultative voice in a great many questions of administration, while its judicial functions are no longer to be subordinate, but its decision final. Only in questions of expenditure will a power be reserved to the Central Administration at Vienna. Another decree is also to be issued re-establishing the national character of the municipalities of Venetia, and confirming the franchises granted in 1815.

The Commission appointed for examining the public debt has presented to the Emperor a general report on the state of the whole public debt of the empire.

The Council of Ministers has unanimously approved the re-establishment of the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works, as proposed by M. von Plener, successor to Baron von Bruck.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Sir Henry Bulwer has pointed out to the Porte the necessity of repressing abuses, declaring that upon such repression would depend the support of England.

The Sultan, we are told, "has received these representations favourably, and has sent his portrait to the Ambassador."

AMERICA.

The Senate has rejected the Mexican treaty.

The Corode Investigating Committee, as the committee appointed to inquire into alleged jobbery on the part of the Administration is called, had occasioned a scene in the House of Representatives. Mr. Winalow, of North Carolina, brought before the House the circumstance

that the committee, of which he is a member, had refused to subpoena certain witnesses by whom it was proposed to prove that the Republicans had used undue influence to carry Congressional elections in Pennsylvania two years ago. In the course of the discussion Mr. Train, of Massachusetts, made use of remarks which induced Mr. Houston, of Alabama, to call Mr. Train a liar and a scoundrel. This produced immense excitement and a vast amount of palaver, and a motion to censure Mr. Houston. After all the parties had been pretty well exhausted with the wordy war, Mr. Houston made a handsome apology, and the House adjourned.

The defalcations of Mr. Fowler, of the New York Post Office, amount to upwards of 155,000 dollars.

In Carson Valley, San Francisco, a party of 105 volunteers, under Major Ormsby, were attacked by a band of hostile Indians, and, after a desperate fight, the former were compelled to retreat. Of the entire party but thirty-eight reached the settlements alive, though it is possible that some of the missing were subsequently found by the searching parties sent out. Major Ormsby was among the number killed.

THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION.

HOW GARIBALDI WON PALERMO.

We are now able to explain the plan by which Garibaldi entered Palermo. Having landed at Marsala, he was at once joined by all the insurgent bands who were scattered about the mountains. The immediate scene of Garibaldi's operations is the north-west corner of Sicily. It may be described as a parallelogram, with Palermo to the north-east, Corleone some twenty-five miles south of that city, Marsala at the south-west corner, and Trapani at the north-west. Between Marsala and Palermo there were two important points, Calatafimi and Monreale. At the former all the roads meet. Having possession of this, it was impossible for the Neapolitan General to have his flank turned by an enemy advancing from the west or south. Accordingly, Landi placed himself on the slopes of Calatafimi with four guns. But the Cacciatori delle Alpi, dashing up the heights, carried them, and Landi retreated towards Palermo with the loss of one piece. In his retreat he seems to have been attacked by the villagers. Finally he reached Monreale, the famous convent and church of which stand on the high road between Trapani and Palermo, and overlook that celebrated bay round which the city of Palermo is built. The problem which Garibaldi had to solve was how to obtain an entrance within its walls. Now, it should be observed that the city lies, as it were, in a basin—a fertile plain, about twelve miles long and four broad. This plain is completely hemmed in by a mountain barrier, broken only by two openings. At the north-east end of this barrier stands up Monte Pellegrino, in form like Gibraltar, and washed by the sea. There is then a dip, so that the plain seems to break through the mountain towards Carini and the north-west. Again the mountain barrier compasses the plain, and as the eye of the gazer from Palermo circles round from north-west to south-east it catches Monreale and the road descending from those heights, and then more to the eastward Parco and Madonna delle Grazie, over which a carriage road leads to the two old Albanian colonies of Piana dei Greci and Corleone. Between this and the seashore there are two roads—one running along the seashore, and another nearly parallel, but nearer Parco. The latter of the two is the only high road into the interior. After passing Misilmeri it runs south-eastward to Catania. It should be observed that amongst the heights eastward of Parco there is one called Geb el Rosso, and lower down Misilmeri, from which descends a rugged horse-path. This is the Passo della Mazzagno. Now, the Neapolitans, some 20,000 strong, were in this basin, amply furnished with provisions and artillery. Their command of the sea gave them a perfectly secure base. They occupied Monreale, which commanded the road along which Garibaldi was advancing. Being in the plain, they were in the centre of the circle, whilst Garibaldi was on the circumference, so that they were better able to transfer themselves rapidly to any menaced point. Besides, the country was so rugged and the roads were so few that it seemed almost impossible for Garibaldi by cross paths to change his line of advance. At the same time it was obvious that if the Neapolitan General could only fall upon Garibaldi as he was debouching into the plain, with his half-disciplined levies and his few guns, the army of liberation would probably be destroyed. What was the chief to do? Monreale was occupied in such force that it seemed impossible to force a way into Palermo by the high road. It was necessary to distract the attention of the Neapolitans. Every night, therefore, the amphitheatre of mountains round the Palermo plain was illuminated with watch-fires. The revolutionary committee in Palermo having promised that the city should rise if Garibaldi appeared at the gates, he suddenly crossed the mountains towards the south-east, and appeared before Parco. The Neapolitans hastened to defend the place, or rather to burn and pillage it. But Garibaldi had retired. The Neapolitans claimed his flight. His *ruse* had succeeded. Crossing still further eastward, he arrived, on the 26th of May, with a chosen band, at Misilmeri. In the meantime the Neapolitans made certain that Garibaldi was still opposite, at Monreale and Piana. Garibaldi is now on the south-east side of the city. The Neapolitans expect him from the south-west. Palermo is full of narrow and tortuous streets—ominous for soldiers in case of insurrection. It is divided into four quarters by two streets—the Via di Toledo, ending at a point on the seashore; the Marina at Porta Felice, as its north-east extremity runs south-west to the Palazzo Reale, whence starts the high road to Monreale and Parco. This Palazzo Reale can be held, and commands the whole town. Cutting the Via di Toledo at right angles, just about half way between the Marina and the Palazzo Reale, runs the Strada Maqueda, which, starting from the Porta Antoniana, on the south-east side of the city, runs north-westward. The spot at which these two streets cross is called the Piazza Bologni. Between this Piazza and the seashore, or Marina, there were almost no troops. The Neapolitan General had left this quarter of the city to be overawed by the guns of the Castello, situate at the north-east corner of the town, and those of the fleet. But, in order to avoid the necessity of bringing reinforcements or ammunition through the narrow streets, the Neapolitan officers had constructed two wide roads, one of which led outside the walls from the Palazzo Reale to the Castello and the Mole, and the other from the same place along the south wall of the city.

Such being the condition of things, Garibaldi determined suddenly to descend from the heights of Misilmeri to get possession of the lower part of the town between the Piazza Bologni and the sea, and so to advance from street to street. Considering the character of his troops and his want of ammunition—considering, moreover, that he was much more likely to succeed by a sudden dash than by elaborate operations—the General made his arrangements; and at daybreak of the 27th he burst in at the southern gates of Palermo and commenced a deadly struggle, which has ended in the utter defeat of the Royal army. Only the day before the Neapolitan bulletin announced that Garibaldi had fled, and that the insurgent bands were returning home.

EVACUATION OF PALERMO BY THE NEAPOLITANS.

The Neapolitan troops at Palermo have capitulated. On the 6th an agreement was entered into by which the whole army, some 15,000 or 20,000 strong, were to embark for Naples, leaving the capital of Sicily in the possession of the insurgents. The evacuation still continued on the 11th. The other Neapolitan troops in Sicily have been concentrated at Syracuse, Messina, and Agosta. Palermo has been strongly barricaded by Garibaldi's orders.

GARIBALDI'S GOVERNMENT.

Scarcely had Garibaldi taken complete possession of Palermo when we hear of his having organised a Government, as follows:—Baron Bisano, Foreign Affairs; Crispi, Interior; Orsini (a Sicilian), War; Abbé Coligni, Public Worship.

The great Dictator had also promulgated several decrees. One requires all Sicilians between the ages of seventeen and fifty to take up arms in defence of their newly-won liberties. Another requires the customs duties and all other taxes to be paid to the Revolutionary Government. But Garibaldi will not for the present lack funds, for the

report is confirmed that he discovered, and of course made himself master of, nearly a million sterling in the treasury of Palermo. The General has also issued a proclamation promising an allotment of land to whoever takes up arms, and to the widows and children of those who fall in his cause.

THE KING OF NAPLES.—INTERPOSITION OF EUROPE.

Meanwhile the Neapolitan tyrant is making desperate efforts to retain possession of the power which is passing from his grasp. First we heard that Signor Carafa had called all the Ambassadors together, and requested from them a pledge that in the event of Garibaldi offering the crown of Sicily to the King of Sardinia they would refuse to recognise the annexation; this pledge they declined to give.

The King afterwards demanded the intervention of the five great Powers, but more particularly that of the Emperor of the French, with a view to maintain intact the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. He further declared his willingness to grant reforms, and to restore the Constitution of 1852. This appeal, however, and these concessions, were made in vain. The English Cabinet were the first to reply, and they declined to interfere except for the purpose of stopping the effusion of blood, and then without taking sides with either party. The other Governments returned, in effect, the same answer. The reply of the Emperor Napoleon, who was at Lyons when the Neapolitan demand arrived, is eminently characteristic of the man. He said it was impossible for a foreign State to mediate except between two Powers, and that, therefore, mediation in this case would be impossible, unless the Revolutionary Government was first recognised.

A despatch from Turin explains that the King of Naples, by ratifying the armistice between General Lanza and Garibaldi, has recognised the Revolutionary Government as a Power, and has, therefore, rendered foreign mediation possible. The King of Naples, thereupon, dispatched an Envoy to Paris to solicit the Emperor's intervention. This Envoy, M. de Martino, was to have met the Emperor on Thursday at Fontainebleau, where he would also meet Lord Cowley, the Chevalier Nigra, and Prince Metternich.

The proposal of the King of Naples to grant reforms while seeking the intermediation of the Emperor of the French was, of course, communicated to the Sardinian Government. Count Cavour thereupon addressed the Cabinet of the Tuilleries requesting it not to lend its aid, by any intervention, to the King of Naples, but to follow the policy in regard to Sicily which was observed as respects Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Legations. He reminds the French Cabinet that the principle of non-intervention in Italy, as contained in the celebrated note of Lord John Russell, has been officially accepted by the French Government.

Seven French war-vessels have arrived at Naples.

It is officially stated that two steamers, having on board troops and ammunition, have been captured by Neapolitan ships of war.

From the correspondence of the *Times* we take the following "bits," written just after Palermo had fallen into Garibaldi's hands:—

GARIBALDI IN THE STREETS.

In the afternoon Garibaldi made a tour of inspection round the town. I was there, but find it really impossible to give you even a faint idea of the manner in which he was received everywhere. It was one of those triumphs which seem to be almost too much for a man. The most wonderful thing I ever saw in this way was the reception of Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel at Milan, just about a year ago, and I am almost inclined to think that the one yesterday was more extraordinary. The entry of the Sovereigns was something merely formal, which prevented the full expression of popular enthusiasm. They were on horseback, and surrounded by their guards; while the popular idol, Garibaldi, in his red flannel shirt, with a loose coloured handkerchief round his neck, and his worn wideawake, was walking on foot among those cheering, laughing, crying, mad thousands; and all his few followers could do to prevent him from being bodily carried off the ground. The people threw themselves forward to kiss his hands, or at least to touch the hem of his garment, as if it contained the panacea for all their past and perhaps coming sufferings. Children were brought up, and mothers asked on their knees for his blessing; and all the while the object of this idolatry was as calm and smiling as when in the deadliest fire, taking up the children and kissing them, trying to quiet the crowd, stopping at every moment to hear a long complaint of houses burnt and property sacked by the retreating soldiers, giving good advice, comforting, and promising that all damage should be paid for.

TREASURES GIVEN UP.

Yesterday afternoon (June 1) the Finance, a large building in the Toledo, was given up by the Royalists. The negotiations had been going on for the last four days. The first offer made was not accepted, Garibaldi insisting that they should give up their arms, which they refused to do. Since the armistice began the offer was renewed on the part of the troops, under circumstances which made it desirable to accept it. No one supposed that the money had been left in the building, but so it was; the Neapolitans were so sure of their position that they did not think it necessary to provide for emergencies, and so above 5,000,000 ducats, or above £1,200,000, remained in cash. The exact sum is 5,414,444 ducats; out of this only about 100,000 ducats are Government property, the rest private deposits. M. Crispi, the Secretary of State, went there in company with the cashiers and controllers of the establishment; a probosc-verbal was drawn up and signed by the above-named employés, as well as the Captain in command of the post. He had about 125 men with him, who were allowed to retire with arms and baggage. They had only one man wounded, which is easily explained by the good position they held, and by the fact that no regular attack was ever undertaken against them. While in their posts they amused themselves with firing from sheltered positions at all passers-by. Even since the armistice two men are said to have been killed close to the Porta Felice. From the papers found it appears that 792,000 ducats were taken out of the Government funds to defray the war expenses, which were rather heavy, as the soldiers have received double pay ever since the beginning of the disturbances.

HORRORS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

One might write volumes of horrors on the Vandalism already committed, for every one of the hundred ruins has its story of brutality and inhumanity. Were there not so many of the officers of the ships who have strolled about the town and seen them with their own eyes, I should be almost afraid of writing them down, so incredible do they sound. It is, above all, in the quarters to the right and left of the Royal Palace, mostly inhabited by the poorer classes and thickly crowded with monasteries, that the horrors can be witnessed by everyone who walks up. Anyone can do so by using his senses. There are the black ruins of blocks of houses. As you can see by those which have hitherto escaped, they are in the style of those at St. Giles' or the Seven Dials, with the only exception that all the windows have balconies before them. In these small houses a dense population is crowded together even in ordinary times; the fear of the bombardment crowded them even more; a shell falling on one, and crushing and burying the inmates, was sufficient to make people abandon the neighbouring one and take refuge a little further on, shutting themselves up in the cellars. When the Royalists retired they set fire to houses which had escaped the shells, and numbers were thus burned alive in their hiding-places. All about the neighbourhood of the Albergo the air is charged with the exhalations of the corpses, imperfectly covered by the ruins, and with that greasy smell occasioned by the burning of an animal body. If you can stand the exhalation try and go inside the ruins, for it is only there that you will see what the thing means. You will not have to search long before you stumble over the charred remains of a human body, a leg sticking out here, an arm there, a black face staring at you a little further on. You are startled by a rustle, you look round and see half a dozen gorged rats scampering off in all directions, or you see a dog trying to make his escape over the ruins; myriads of flies rise up at your approach, and you hurry out in order to escape their disgusting and poisonous contact.

I only wonder that the sight of these scenes does not convert every man in the town into a tiger and every woman into a fury.

NEW AUSTRALIAN DIGGINGS.—The "Snowy River Diggings," lately discovered, have been proved to be the richest auriferous discovery that has yet taken place in the New South Wales territory. The most extraordinary finds of gold have been made even on the surface, and nuggets varying from twenty to seventy ounces have been exposed to view a little below the ground. Many persons who were only at this new El Dorado for a few days returned to Sydney with hundreds, and in some thousands, of pounds' worth of gold. As was to be expected, news of this inspiring nature caused a great rush from all parts of the colony.

A SUCCESSFUL BID.—When the agitation for the annexation of Savoy to France was still young, there appeared in the *Moniteur* a petition to the Emperor, bearing amongst other signatures of Savoyards eager to become Frenchmen this curious one:—"Berthier, *Juge en disponibilité*." The literal translation of which quality is "a Judge out of place." The hint was somewhat gross, but the author knew what he was about. He has not missed his mark. The *Moniteur* contains the appointment of the identical M. Berthier to a Mastership of Requests of the first class in the Council of State—a place worth 15,000*fr.* a year.

MEETING OF CONTINENTAL SOVEREIGNS.

TO-DAY (Saturday) the Emperor of France and the Prince Regent of Prussia are to meet at Baden. They are to spend the whole day together we are told; the Emperor returning to Fontainebleau on Sunday.

This interview is announced to be a measure of conciliation on the Emperor's part towards Germany.

The King of Hanover had an interview with the Prince of Prussia before the Prince started for Baden; he was also to have had a meeting with the King of Saxony; and the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt, will be at Baden to-day.

INSURRECTION IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE native discontent in New Zealand has burst out into open insurrection. The immediate cause of this quarrel is the sale of a small piece of land over which the chief Wirimi Kingi set up a claim. He opposed the survey of the land, erected a pah within its boundaries, and defied the Government. Accordingly they were attacked by a body of soldiers sent to enforce the survey. The fight took place on the 17th of March, and it is thus described by a correspondent of the Times:—

Shortly after noon Colonel Gold, who was in command, opened fire. He had with him two 24-pounder howitzers, one 12-pounder howitzer, and one rocket-tube. He had also with him three hundred soldiers of the 65th, twenty-five men from the *Niger*, and a mounted escort of colonists. As the troops advanced, the natives blew a horn in token of defiance. The artillery opened at the respectful distance of eight hundred yards, on the north-west angle of the pah. After a few discharges the natives ran up a red flag on their flagstaff, indicative of their determination to resist. The guns were then moved round to the west side and planted there within two hundred yards, the distance being gradually reduced to one hundred and fifty yards. A fresh move was subsequently made round to the north side. While this last movement was being effected some natives were seen to be leaving, and, under the impression that they were cowed and beating a retreat, some of the mounted escort rode close up, but were received with a volley that killed one of them on the spot; and two privates, who were in the rush to the rescue, were wounded, of whom one died subsequently. The men were with difficulty restrained from making a rush at the pah. It was now evening, and the ammunition was expended. The pah had been greatly knocked about, but not destroyed or rendered untenable. The guns were withdrawn, breastworks thrown up, and the troops camped under arms on the seaward side of the pah. For a long time during the darkness the natives kept up an incessant fire, which did no harm. After breakfast Colonel Gold advanced his guns to within thirty yards of the stockade, and opened a heavy fire with shell and common casheot. When at length a small breach was made a rush took place immediately, when, lo! the pah was found empty. The natives had retired during the night on the side that remained unguarded, having left only two or three behind to keep up a deceptive firing.

The pah, on investigation, was found to consist of ten chambers excavated in the clay and communicating with each other, and capable of holding two hundred and fifty men, though not more than one hundred and fifty were lodged in it. The chambers were overlaid with rafters and a layer of fern and earth, about two feet thick. The whole was surrounded by a double fence, filled in with earth and fern, and loopholed for musketry. Provisions for two months were found stored up. Though rifle-proof, this native fortification had been considerably knocked about by the artillery. It was destroyed by the troops, who then returned to camp.

The news that the natives had all escaped capture was heard with dismay by the colonists, who loudly condemned the commanding officer for not bringing his artillery into closer quarters at first, and "rushing" the pah over night, or, at least, surrounding it so as to prevent escape.

The natives, after recovering from their fright, began to construe the engagement as a victory, and the effect of this indecisive action on the native mind was soon seen. Manahi, a Taranaki chief, who had quite recently taken the oath of allegiance, began with his men to plunder the neighbourhood. A party of one hundred volunteers, supported by a company of two hundred of the 65th, were sent out to look after him, and halted within half a mile of his encampment. But Colonel Murray, who was in command of the regulars, declined to take his men into the bush; and the volunteers, though anxious to advance, would not do so unsupported, and so they returned to town without doing anything. Natives now began to muster round Manahi, and two days after this ineffective reconnoitre news arrived that three settlers and two lads had been found murdered. Great anxiety was then felt for several families, numbering about thirty-five souls in all, who were still in the bush, and who, it appears, had congregated in the house of Mr. Brown, the Episcopalian clergyman. An expedition was organised to bring them in, and this led to a second and more decisive engagement, that takes rank as the battle of Waikare. The expedition consisted of about eighty volunteer rifles, fifty militia, twenty-five of the naval brigade, and the light company of the 65th—in all about two hundred and sixty men—under the command of Colonel Murray. The two former parties followed the beach, the two latter took the road. Starting at about one o'clock, the first named, after a short march, perceived the natives on the opposite side of a stream in front of them, principally in the valley of a small affluent, their pah being entirely on the ridge between themselves and the sea. The Europeans advanced in skirmishing order, and then began an irregular fight, principally in the flax gullies at the mouth of the little stream and on the flat above, in which the attacking party made up by their superiority in weapons for their inferiority in point of numbers. After about an hour of this irregular fight, the naval brigade, who had come by the road, appeared on the inland side of the gully, and, getting into pretty close quarters, did considerable execution. In another hour they were joined by a detachment from the 65th, who also proved very useful. The greater portion of the regulars were halted about about three-quarters of a mile off, and did not take part in the engagement. Notwithstanding their losses, the natives were so numerous that they managed to inclose the volunteers and militia on two sides. The ammunition these latter had brought with them was nearly expended, and their position was getting critical. They sent a messenger to Colonel Murray to tell him how they were situated, but without getting either sympathy or help. He returned answer that his orders were to be home before dark, and that, as they had got into a mess without his orders, they might get out of it; and he forthwith sounded the recall, taking back with him the naval brigade, whose commander, Lieutenant Blake, had been wounded at the commencement of the action. The volunteers, thus left to themselves, and expecting every moment to be "rushed," reserved what little ammunition they had left, and thinking a retreat dangerous in the face of an expected attack, hastily protected their position as well as they could by a low breastwork of logs and straw. Shortly after dark they heard a great cheering, and could manage to see that the flag in the pah was down. They were preparing to join in the rush, but, there being no response to their own cheer, their leader thought the whole thing a ruse to withdraw them from their cover. It was, however, no ruse, but a most fortunate diversion effected by Captain Cracroft, of the *Niger*, and fifty of his men, who, arriving late, "rushed" the pah with cutlasses, bayonet, and revolver, took the flags, and returned on the road and overtook the troops, reaching town with them at about half-past six. The natives had been so astonished by the sudden assault of Captain Cracroft that they quitted their attack on the volunteers, and returned in haste to the defence of their little stronghold. The volunteers, finding themselves no longer assailed, began, at seven o'clock, cautiously to effect their retreat, bringing their wounded with them, and reached home a little after midnight. About half a mile from home they met a relief party, which had been rather tardily dispatched in search of them. The number of the natives engaged in this contest is estimated at from five hundred to six hundred. It is thought that at least one hundred were killed, and it is known that ten influential chiefs fell. On the European side the loss was only two killed and eleven wounded. The effect of the engagement was in this respect very decisive, though the immediate object of bringing in the settlers was not achieved. That, however, was effected safely on a subsequent day, the natives having fallen back into the bush.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE have received official intimation that His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon has given permission to the band of the Guides to accompany the Orpheonists of France to England on the occasion of the great musical festival which is to be held at the Crystal Palace the week after next.

THE REV. W. STERNAFIELD, Vicar of West Ham, while preaching on Sunday evening, leaned forward and expired.

THERE IS A STORY (which we do not credit) that the grave of the Earl of Worcester, who was buried in the time of Henry VIII., is to be opened for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contains a model of a steam-engine invented by him and buried with him.

THE LATE GALE.—We still continue to receive details of the loss of vessels and their crews during the late gales. The poor fishermen of Yarmouth and its neighbourhood have suffered most severely. An exploring expedition was dispatched in search of twenty fishing-vessels which, with 200 souls on board, left Yarmouth and Lowestoft before the gales commenced; and, from the information which the expedition brought back, it is feared that the whole of the missing party have perished on the coast of Holland.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROSELYTISM.

A ROMAN Catholic priest of Norwich, named the Reverend Canon Dalton; two jewellers, named Beha; and an auctioneer, named Foulsham, were summoned before the Norwich magistrates on Monday, with reference to an attempted flight from Norfolk to the metropolis of a young gentleman, the son of Mr. W. Vansittart, M.P. for Windsor. The youth in question said that he had run away from a school kept by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, of Norwich, and had gone to the chapel of the Rev. Canon Dalton. This gentleman had encouraged him in his wish to be a Roman Catholic, and had praised him for running away from school. Mr. Dalton sent him to the jeweller, Beha, in order to raise money to pay his railway fare to London. Beha took his watch—a gold one—to sell, and gave him 15s. for it; which arrangement Mr. Dalton said was "capital." Mr. Dalton gave the lad 6s. more. "Beha," the boy went on, "next bought a silver pencil-case of me for half-a-crown. Canon Dalton asked him to buy it, saying it would give me a little more money, and money was scarce. After he said that, he added that as I had already exposed myself a great deal he thought I might be caught if I went about, and that I had better keep quiet at Beha's, have my dinner, and leave by the two p.m. train. He then gave me his card, said he hoped the affair would go off pleasantly, asked me to write to him, and then left. I was having dinner with the Behas when a police inspector came in." In answer to further questions, it appeared that a priest named Giugini, who had come prowling round the school in a cloak, waiting under hedges, &c., had instigated the boy to run away. This priest had made him swear upon "a relic of the immaculate conception" not to say anything about him.

Mr. Vansittart, M.P., on being sworn, stated that the youth who had been the subject of inquiry was his only son. As regarded his own religious opinions, he was a strong Protestant, and had a perfect abhorrence for anything like Puseyism or Roman Catholicism.

The Mayor, after some further evidence, and after consulting with the other members of the bench, stated that they considered the case a very serious one. They should remand it for a week, and, in the meantime, issue a warrant for the apprehension of the person called Father Giugini.

All the persons summoned were admitted to bail, in the case of Foulsham his own recognizance only being required. The inquiry excited great interest, and the court was crowded throughout the proceedings.

IRELAND.

ENROLMENT FOR THE PAPAL ARMY.—The following statement is published in the *Cork Constitution*:—"The enlistment for the Papal army is increasing very much in this locality. On Tuesday evening (of last week) no fewer than 350 persons were enrolled at the North Chapel, and it is known that many more are about to offer themselves. The enlistment in this country has gone on more successfully than was expected, and more men have joined than accommodation can be found for. A telegraphic despatch has, in consequence, been received from England directing the agents in this country to stop recruiting for the present, as there were no means of transport, and the places of rendezvous in London were quite full."

HOMICIDE IN TIPPERARY.—A letter from Roscrea, dated Saturday, says:—"A man named Michael Cavanagh, a farmer, when returning from this town to his residence at Newtown, about half-past seven last night, was attacked within one mile of the town by a party, who beat him to death. It is supposed that he received his deathblow from a bar of iron or a loaded butt, and the cause assigned for the homicide is private revenge, the result of a previous quarrel. Several persons are in custody."

THE PROVINCES.

A WATERLOO HERO.—At the Hull Police Court, Joseph Munday, a man seventy-one years of age, was charged with intermarrying with Mary Ann Leith, his first wife being still living. The prosecutrix, also seventy-one years of age, had been three times previously married, and, at the time of becoming acquainted with the prisoner, resided in Southwark, where she kept a well-furnished lodging-house. Her last husband died in May, 1859. The prisoner went to lodge with her, and, representing that he had a pension of £150 a year for military services, crept into the old lady's good graces. Various questions he addressed to her respecting her pecuniary circumstances were agreeably answered, and, although the 15th day of October, 1859, was the first day of their meeting, the following 1st of November saw the parties man and wife. A deed of settlement of all the old lady's effects upon herself was effected at the time of marriage. They only lived together three months. Munday was continually complaining that he was no more than a cipher in the house in consequence of the deed of settlement, and so induced her to destroy it. Previously Munday had asked her to sell her furniture and go with him to Liverpool, where he was making a magnificent model of the field of Waterloo, which had cost him £500, had taken him nine years in making, and which he was going to exhibit. Three weeks after the deed had been destroyed prosecutrix consented to a sale by auction of the furniture, selecting, however, the best plate, bed and table linen, curtains, feather beds, &c., which they took with them to Liverpool. The remainder of the furniture realised the sum of £27 3s. 6d. In a day or two after reaching Liverpool the auctioneer's bill was sent in. The prisoner persuaded Mrs. Munday to go to London to settle it. On her return to Liverpool she found that the prisoner had sold all the plate and furniture, and had decamped, leaving a letter stating that he would be on his way to America an hour after writing the letter. The poor old lady was thus turned penniless into the streets. She ultimately traced the prisoner to Brussels, where she learnt that he was married; that he had been several years a guide over Waterloo, and that he had kept the Wellington inn at that place. She proceeded to the Belgian capital, but the prisoner fled, and she again lost all trace of him. However, on application to the War Office, she discovered that he was residing with his wife and family at Hull, where he was taken into custody on the 24th of May. The prisoner, who fought at Waterloo, was remanded.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE GARIBOLDI SUBSCRIPTION.—Two applications were made to the Sheffield magistrates on Monday with a view to prevent any assistance being rendered by the people of Sheffield to the insurrectionary movement in Sicily. The applicant was Mr. Isaac Ironside, who for a number of years occupied a prominent position in the corporation and some other public bodies of Sheffield as a man of ultra-democratic principles and as an ardent sympathiser of "oppressed nationalities." The first application was that the magistrates would take steps to prevent the holding of a public meeting advertised to be held at the Townhall the same evening, under the presidency of Mr. Councillor Elliott, for the purpose of rendering "moral and pecuniary support to the workers in the cause of Italian unity." The second application was for a summons against a young man named Sharnan for "illegally promoting a subscription to aid the 'Goliards in their insurrection against a Government on terms of amity with England.'" It appeared that Mr. Ironside, some weeks ago, applied to the magistrates, by letter, for a summons or warrant against Sharnan, submitting to them a correspondence in which the young man had subjected him to the "unparalleled insult" of asking him to become a supporter of a "horde of brigands" in a system of "piracy, plunder, and assassination." Being recommended by the Mayor to apply to the Government on the subject, Mr. Ironside inclosed the correspondence to the Home Secretary, requesting him to take proceedings in the matter. Sir G. C. Lewis replied, "If you think fit to lay an information against any person whom you charge with a violation of the law the magistrates will no doubt entertain it, but Her Majesty's Government does not propose to interfere in the matter to which the correspondence relates." Mr. Ironside, therefore, came before the Bench to lay such information. The magistrates refused to accede to the applications, on which Mr. Ironside expressed the opinion that they were all traitors together.

SUPPOSED MURDER NEAR CHESTER.—An inquest was held on Monday afternoon at the Queen's-ferry Hotel, Chester, on the body of a well-dressed man, who was found in a ditch at Queen's-ferry in a state which left little doubt that he had been murdered. The jury returned an open verdict.

FARES FOR RIFLEMEN ON RAILWAYS.—The following instructions have been issued to the station-masters on the western lines with regard to the charges to be made to the Volunteer Riflemen when traveling by railway:—"Tickets at Government fares may be issued to the Volunteer Rifle Corps on the following conditions:—The applicant must be in the uniform of his corps, and must give a verbal assurance that he is going to attend or is returning from drill, exercise, inspection, or review. First-class tickets only must be issued to the officers. First or second-class tickets, as may be required, may be issued to other members of the corps."

MANSLAUGHTER BY A POOLIST.—Two men, named John Holloway Breden and Nicholas M'Grath, quarreled in a public-house at Stepey a few nights ago, and, having been ejected, renewed their contest in the street. Breden was knocked down, sustained a fracture of the skull, and died the next day; and M'Grath, who was formerly a member of the prize-ring, has been committed for trial for manslaughter.

THE JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

THE Japanese have taken a step towards international sociability. It is rather late in the day; but, after a couple of centuries or so of privacy and exclusiveness, they are at last "coming out." Now they are out they appear as pleasant and companionable people as need be, with plenty of self-possession, much intelligence, and no little inquisitiveness to boot. The Embassy dispatched from Jeddo to Washington arrived at that city on the 14th of last month, and the deputies are making the best of their time. In composing the mission the Emperor of Japan proceeded on the principle observed by the House of Commons in forming a Committee. He selected "representative" men from each of the two great parties in the State and put them on duty together—a circumstance which will account for the number (nearly 100, servants included) of the party actually disembarked. We learn, to the minutest particulars, what the Americans think of the Japanese; for never could reporters be more circumstantial in their despatches than those of our contemporaries on the other side of the Atlantic. We are told by these observant writers what the Japanese are doing and have done every day since they left their native shores, and are informed of every particular concerning their position, from their ethnical descent to the amount of cash in their purses.

The Ambassadors landed under a salute of seventeen guns fired by Captain Dahlgren from a battery of twenty-two 12-pounders, "all English pieces captured by the United States during the last war with Great Britain." Both Houses of Congress adjourned for their reception, and as the strangers drove on to their quarters at Willard's Hotel there were "several members of the Cabinet and quite a crowd of senators and members in the yard," though no particular place in the ceremonies was assigned to these representatives of the people. The first proceeding of the Orientals on getting into their apartments was to unpack their baggage, which they did very untidily, take out their portable stoves, squat round them on the floor, and smoke their pipes. After this refreshment they were fain to confess themselves rather tired, and the President, therefore, was requested to postpone for a few days their official reception, until they had recruited themselves from their fatigues. In the interval, and by the aid of information picked up during the voyage, the *New York Herald* gives us a complete picture of the party and its proceedings.

At first sight the Japanese present so wonderful a likeness to the Chinese that anybody would be disposed to identify the two nations as members of the same family; but this resemblance vanishes on further acquaintance, and the Japanese themselves are particularly anxious to disclaim all connection with the population of the continent. They become very angry if taken for Chinese, and proceed, we are told, to philological proofs of the distinction they assert. They say that there are no words in their language like words of the same meaning in the Chinese language, and they claim even a greater antiquity than the Chinese, which is not altogether improbable, for ancient races have been often pushed by new migrations from the mainland to islands adjacent. That they come from the West is asserted either by their own authorities or by others on their behalf—their course being traced from the Euphrates to the Caspian, thence to the Amoor, and so to their present seat. We have even another ethnological theory appended to these speculations. It is said that the Japanese language shows distinct affinities with that of the Red Indians, whence it is inferred that these natives of North America came originally from Japan, having been cast away in their junks upon the coast of Oregon. Be this as it may, we find the Americans fully persuaded that the Japanese are quite a different people from the Chinese. They are more cleanly in person, more sprightly in disposition, and, if not more curious, at any rate more discerning.

Both the Ambassadors—i.e., the two rival chairmen of the joint committee—are rather tall and thin in figure, with long sharp faces, dark complexions, and black hair. This they dress with great care and in a very singular fashion. The entire head is shaved to the skin, with the exception of a single rim of hair running round the back part of the head from one temple to the other. The hair from this rim is allowed to grow long, is then brought up from all sides to the top of the head, there fastened with a ribbon, and finally formed into a queue, or pigtail, which, however, instead of hanging down behind, is brought forward, well stiffened with pomatum, and trained down the forehead. These are described as being dressed in rich silk sashes and brocaded tunics, with very long, loose, and very womanly breeches, and sleeves broad as a bishop's. They are almost always armed, and that heavily. Whether there is anything in the physiognomy of the Princes denoting a different extraction from that of their servants we are not informed, but some distinctions have been already remarked. The inferior members of the Embassy eat little, at a time, but very frequently. They begin cooking early in the morning, and "keep it up constantly" till about eight at night, whereas their superiors take fewer meals, though, perhaps, better ones. The sixteen officers of lower rank handle a knife and fork, and take a bumper of champagne, as readily as any New Englander.

Their luggage—of which they have eighty tons—contains most interesting specimens of Japanese manufactures. There are hundreds of articles, we are told, to which it "would require an experienced dry-goods clerk to give the proper names." They have silks, linens, poplins, and other stuffs, with the greatest variety of patterns. Their stoves are said to be perfect models of such articles, being made in sections, easily taken apart, and as easily put together again; but the greatest curiosity is a Japanese rifle. One of these weapons, of Sharp's manufacture, has been presented to the Japanese at Jeddo by Commodore Perry, and, to the wonder of everybody, they have not only produced another, but have actually improved upon the original. As to books, the Embassy is as well furnished as a college reading party at the Lakes. They have "any quantity," and "of every description;" great quartos as big as "Webster's large Dictionary," and little pamphlets of half-a-dozen pages each. Some of these, we are assured, are "illustrated in the most beautiful style of art."

Whether we shall see these interesting visitors in this country seems rather doubtful. We know how much money they have got—viz., two boxes of 20,000 dollars each, one of 13,400, one of 9000, one of 15,000, and about 4000 dollars loose, but whether this vaticum will suffice for the tour of Europe as well as America is beyond our power of computation. We imagine, however, that after the ratification of the treaty which is the object of the mission the Embassy will return to Japan, visiting first New York, perhaps, and other American cities, but not venturing across the Atlantic. Nevertheless, we shall gain something by the proceeding, nor could the Japanese have well chosen a better country for their first travels. They will pick up English, and we shall be able to communicate with them in our own language instead of Dutch. They will see men and manners next door to English, and must carry back with them a good idea of commerce and civilisation generally. All this must facilitate our own intercourse with them, and that intercourse may be made highly advantageous to both nations.

WHAT MANNING MEANS TO DO.—Mazzini, who has hitherto allowed his friends to contradict what has been called his abdication in favour of King Victor Emmanuel, has just published a manifesto, in which he personally disavows the proclamation containing that abdication which was lately published, and which was ascribed to him. He will, he says, continue for the present to maintain the attitude he assumed last year—that is to say, will remain in the background, and will leave the monarchical Government of Piedmont to act, so long as it shall labour for the union of Italy; but he retains, he declares, all his opinions and all his hopes, and he firmly believes that when the monarchy shall have finished its task the republic alone can complete and consolidate the enterprise. Whether with the King, without him, or against him, he desires, he adds, that the Italians shall not cease to march towards the double object of union and liberty.

MR. COBDEN AND THE PAPER DUTIES.—Mr. Cobden has written a letter from Paris to his Rochdale constituents, assailing in strong terms the right of the House of Lords to reject the Paper Duties Repeal Bill, and calling it an attack upon the rights of the House of Commons. "I am amazed that the Peers, yielding to a haughty, rash, and reckless guidance, should have selected the present moment for an attack on the most cherished rights of the Commons—a moment when even absolute rulers are ostentatiously professing allegiance to the principle of popular sovereignty."

PALERMO, FROM THE MONREALE ROAD.

At this moment there is scarcely a spot of ground around Palermo upon which some peculiar interest is not likely to be centred. Never, perhaps, since the tyrant Thrasideus was expelled by the incensed people of Agrigentum has so successful a struggle for the liberties of the island been accomplished in Sicily. The point of the greatest importance in the late conflicts which took place around Palermo was probably the Monreale, the spur of a stupendous and rugged mountain, which has been compared to "the worn side of an extinct crater," protruding into the plain to the left of the road to Carini, the same road passing La Favorita and San Martino. The importance of the position of Monreale may be understood when we know that the plain on which it stands stretches out in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction, and seems to be inclosed by the circular sweep of a mountain chain of which the main base of Monreale itself forms a part; the last of the mountains at the northern extremity being the bold limestone rock which limits both the bay of Palermo and the fertile plain called the Conca d'Oro (or Gold Shell), in which the town itself lies. We can scarcely do better in speaking of the general appearance of the city and its environs than to refer our readers to the accompanying View. The whole plain is, perhaps, about twelve miles in length, and from four to five in width, and the two easiest outlets from it are the road to Carini, just mentioned, and one on the opposite side which skirts the seashore, and, passing through Bazzaria and near the ruins of Solento, forms the high road to Messina. In every other direction all means of outlet seem to be prevented by the mountains. It will thus be seen that an occupation by the Neapolitan forces of

the plateau and spur of Monreale gave them the advantage of commanding to some distance the road from the interior, while the mountain itself forms a sort of immense amphitheatre. By this will be understood the difficulties which had to be overcome by Garibaldi and his brave followers before they could gain possession of the situation. Now, however, that success has enabled them to hold Palermo itself, we are left to discover the ravages committed by the conquered troops upon the city. Even after the Neapolitan fleet had ceased to fire into the town the shells from the Castello were thrown hour after hour into the narrow streets, where the badly-built houses have fallen into ruins, and hundreds of harmless people have been killed and wounded. It is gratifying to know that, while the danger and destruction everywhere visible had driven the Consuls and foreign subjects resident in the city to beat a hasty retreat, the English representative (Mr. Goodwin) remained at his post with that pluck and determination which we are ready to believe is a truly British characteristic.

In the present article we have confined ourselves to a notice of the environs of Palermo, and especially of that point from which our View was taken, since we lately had occasion to give a more detailed account of the city itself as an accompaniment to a more elaborate picture then published.

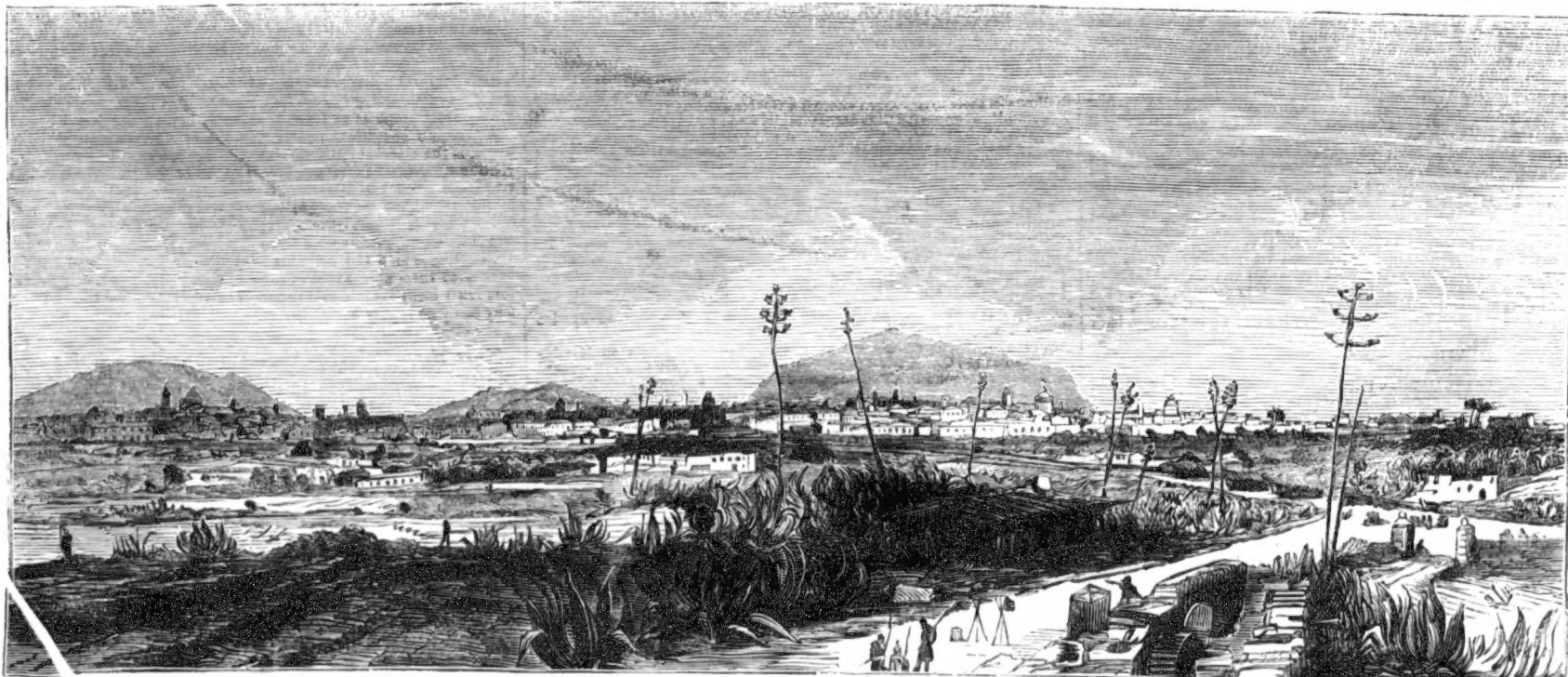
SYRACUSE.

THE city and sea-port of Syracuse have till now been celebrated rather for their ancient history than for any events of importance which have occurred in modern times. To the antiquarian, however, the place is rich in objects of the most interesting character, as may well be supposed when the cathedral itself is in reality a temple of Minerva, erected seven hundred years before the Christian era. Situated on the east coast of Sicily, about



PRINCE SINIMI BOOISEN-NO-KAMI, MOOROOTA OKATORO, TREASURY OFFICE. OGGOBI-BUNGO-NO-KAMI, CENSOR, NAROUSA GENSIRO, GOVERNOR. PRINCE MOORAGAKI-AVAISI-NO-KAMI.

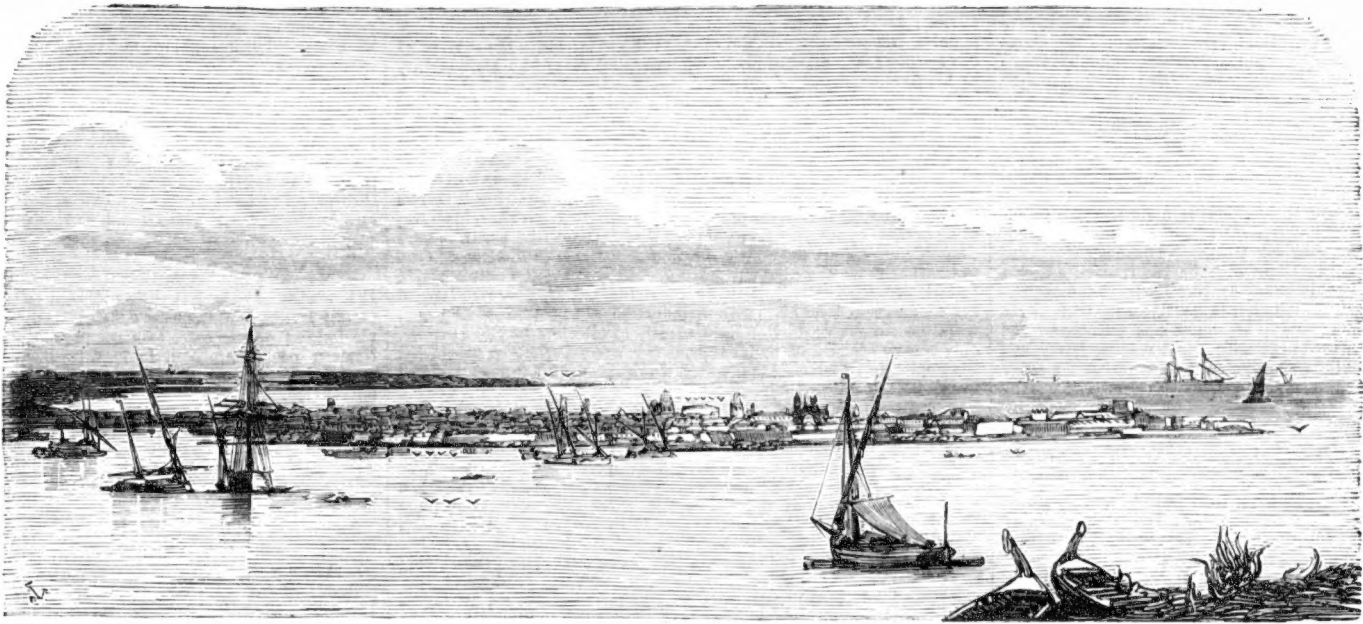
THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.



PALERMO, FROM THE MONREALE ROAD.

thirty miles south-south-east of Catania, and the same distance north by east of Cape Passaro, the southern extremity of the island, Syracuse possesses the finest harbour on the coast, since it is capable of containing an entire fleet. The great harbour on the west, indeed, is a splendid piece of water some five miles in circumference. The ancient Syracuse was one of the largest and most splendid cities in the world. Built in a triangular form, it consisted of five separate towns, all adjoining each other, the whole surrounded by an external wall, twenty-two miles long. The first town, Ortygia, was situated on an island (now a peninsula), but to provide for the increasing population a causeway was constructed across the narrow strip of sea, and the island was joined to the mainland where the new towns were erected afterwards, extending from the low grounds to the heights above. After the Roman conquest, however, the population decreased to such an extent that the upper city became abandoned; and when Syracuse was plundered by the Saracens, in the ninth century, the number of its inhabitants—then 100,000—was so reduced that the island town of Ortygia was again sufficient to contain them. The greater part of the upper town, especially near the sea, is but a bare rock, no remnants of the ancient city, save a few stones, being discoverable on the entire plain, the very walls having disappeared from the undermining of the shore by the sea. Between the upper and lower town, however, are to be seen the remains of the ancient theatre, which was hewn from the solid rock; but none of the superstructure now exists. Not far from this stands the ruin of a Roman amphitheatre, while the famous Palace of the Sixty Beds, said to have been built by Agathocles, points out the site of the wide street mentioned by Cicero.

The quarries from which the stone used for the construction of the city was originally obtained are from sixty to eighty feet deep. These were afterwards used as prisons, and the Athenian prisoners were confined there on the surrender of Nicias: most of them died. The largest of these excavations now belong to a Capuchin convent; and a garden planted with groves of fruit-trees, and sheltered entirely from the wind, is formed at the bottom of it. The Church of San Giovanni, one of the most ancient in Europe, stands over the entrance of the catacombs—those vast subterranean streets of the dead—where the



SYRACUSE.

early Christians sometimes hid themselves from persecution. The modern town of Syracuse, which is still confined to the peninsula, is fortified, while it is at the same time commanded by the adjacent heights. It now contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants; but, although they possess such a magnificent harbour, they do not command a trade of any great importance. In winter the climate of Syracuse is delightful, but during the summer months the alluvial plains lying beyond the banks of the Anapus emit a pestilential miasma scarcely exceeded by the Thames itself. The recent events in Sicily have restored Syracuse to some historical importance, although it could have been wished that the latest transactions recorded to have taken place there had not been the exhibition of one of those savage outrages for which the soldiers of the King of Naples have long been infamous. A letter from Malta informs us that, "in consequence of a telegram from Sicily on the 24th announcing that the English Vice-Consul's wife at Syracuse had been shot by the King of Naples' soldiers, her Majesty's ship *Caradoc* was dispatched to obtain correct information. She returned on the night of the 25th. It appears that, in consequence of a disturbance between the inhabitants and the troops, the English Vice-Consul, Moettzoparde, a Maltese, hoisted the English flag over his residence, on which three soldiers and a corporal rushed to the house and insulted the Consul. The front door was thereupon shut; the soldiers fired through the door and wounded the old lady who had shut it, but not dangerously. The Governor instantly gave all the aid in his power, had the men arrested, and took measures to have

habits and customs. Foreign tourists visiting Belgium usually travel along no other roads than the great iron highways, and halt at no other resting-places than modern hotels, restaurants, and coffeehouses; consequently they have seldom any opportunity of observing national customs, which are, in many respects, extremely interesting and curious, inasmuch as nearly all the sports and games practised among the lower classes are of great antiquity.

On festival days parties of young men assemble in various places to shoot with crossbows and muskets, and prizes of considerable value are sometimes distributed to the winners. Then there are pigeon clubs and canary clubs for granting rewards to the trainers of the fleetest carrier-pigeons and best-warbling canaries. Of these clubs many individuals of high rank are the honorary presidents; and even Royal Princes deign to present to them the banners, without which no Belgian club can lay claim to any degree of importance. Skittle societies are spread over the whole surface of the country; and at a skittle match a dozen silver marks is sometimes the prize of the winner.

In the rural districts, old national games are generally the medium of prize competition. An old Wallonian game, called "Termique," is played in the following manner:—A large wooden chest, or cistern, filled with water, is slung across the road by strong ropes; and the competitors are in a cart which is drawn up exactly under the chest. Each holds in his hand a long pole, which the winner of the prize is required to thrust into a hole cut in one side of the cistern. If the hole is gained, the cistern is merely tilted to one side, and, possibly, a

the Consul's house guarded and himself respected. This sad event has caused great affliction to the Governor, and considerably increased the difficulty of his situation. The people are all ready for a rising, but fear the troops."

Even all the horrors which attended the early wars in the history of Syracuse may meet with parallels in this and the other Neapolitan atrocities so graphically painted by a reverend correspondent in the *Times* some few days since.

CAT-RACING IN LIEGE.

THE descendants of the old aboriginal population of Belgium may be classified as two distinct races—the Flemings and the Walloons; and both adhere with more or less pertinacity to their old national



CAT-RACING AT LIEGE.

little water runs over. But if the hole is missed, and the cistern swings to and fro, the unlucky marksman gets a severe ducking. This disaster is invariably accompanied by the vociferous hurrahs of the assembled spectators. Climbing matches, in which water bears an important part, frequently take place on the numerous Belgian canals. A strong pole is driven into the bed of the canal, and at the top of it is a basketful of eggs. It almost invariably happens that the climber, however practised and expert, lets go his hold before reaching the prize, and falls into the water. This, again, is a source of boisterous merriment on the part of the lookers-on.

Cat-racing, the subject of our Illustration, is a sport which stands high in popular favour. In one of the suburbs of Liège it is an affair of annual observance during carnival time. Numerous individuals of the feline tribe are collected together, each having round its neck a collar, with a seal attached to it, precisely like those of the carrier-pigeons. The cats are all tied up together in a sack, and as soon as the clock strikes the solemn hour of midnight the sack is unfastened, and the race begins. The winner is the cat which first reaches home, and the prize awarded to its owner is sometimes a ham, sometimes a silver spoon. On the occasion of the last competition the prize was won by a blind cat.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 134.

JESUITISM.

JESUITISM as a system is supposed to be dead. At all events it is thought to be dead or departed from England; and it is probably true that we have now very few, if any, of the professed followers of Ignatius Loyola among us. But, as a creed often survives its life, so the life and spirit of a false creed often survive the profession of a belief in the creed. Jesuitism as a creed is not believed in now to any great extent; but, on the contrary, it is openly and generally denounced as a

Monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen.

But Jesuitism in its essence and spirit is not dead. Indeed, we fear that it is as immortal as our race, and will not and cannot die; it permeates more or less all society, from the hall to the hovel, and, if we mistake not, is especially active just now in the English House of Commons. If any man doubt this, let him consider what Jesuitism really is, and then let him look at what is doing in the British Parliament. Every man who "does evil that good may come," or who speaks one thing whilst he means another, is a Jesuit in spirit, and is, consciously or unconsciously, as much a follower of the apostle of Jesuitism as if he openly walked about, clothed in scapula and serge, as one of "Ignatius's Black Militia." Well, if this be so, let us see what is doing in the House of Commons. Are they acting or talking sincerely there upon the Reform Bill, or are they not? If they are acting and talking sincerely the real thoughts of their hearts, of course they are not Jesuits; but if, on the contrary, they are using language to mask their real thoughts—if they are speaking with great zeal, apparently supporting one measure whilst in reality they are under cover aiming at the destruction of another—then they are Jesuits. Let us see whether they are amenable to the charge of Jesuitism.

SIR JAMES FERGUSON'S MOVE.

Was this a sincere move or was it not? Upon this subject there cannot, we apprehend, be two opinions. Lord John Russell, pressed by the exigencies of his position, had announced that he must withdraw the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills, whereupon Sir James Fergusson placed upon the paper a notice to move that the order of the day for going into Committee on the English bill be postponed until after the orders of the day for the second reading of the Irish and Scotch bills had been considered; and when this notice had been declared by Mr. Speaker to be irregular he promptly moved that the debate on the committee of the English bill be adjourned, and succeeded in getting up a debate upon the adjournment which occupied the whole night. Now, if Sir James Fergusson were really a Reformer this conduct would be perfectly consistent and explicable; but it is notorious that he is not a Reformer. He has placed his anti-reform opinions on record; indeed, it is well known that, so far from feeling any anxiety about the Scotch Reform Bill, his end and aim in this move was to get rid of the English Bill. His zeal was simulated, his anxiety was a sham; his words were not the expression, but the mask, of his real feelings, and, instead of wishing that the representation of Scotland should be reformed, he wished and was aiming to postpone all reform. In short, he was acting the Jesuit. The mot d'ordre of his party, ever since the Reform Bills were laid upon the table, was that these bills were to be destroyed. If this could be done by fair means, in open and manly conflict, well; but if not, then by obstruction, by delay, by seizing every opportunity to talk, by simulating anxiety for public business; in short, by all sorts of cunning shams, adroit manoeuvres, and questionable practices, even to the stopping of the supplies, and thereby so distressing and crippling the Government as to endanger the public security. This was the policy adopted two months ago, and by this move Sir James was carrying it out. Sir James is a soldier, fought at Inkerman, won laurels and was wounded there; but he will win no laurels in such a warfare as this—wounds he may get, unhealable wounds to reputation, and honour, and self-respect, but no laurels.

SIR GEORGE GREY.

After Sir James Fergusson, Colonel Dickson arose. Dod tells us that Colonel Dickson is "a Liberal, and in favour of civil and religious liberty;" but the usually accurate Dod must have tripped here, for the gallant Colonel sits on the Conservative benches, and is one of the most determined and inveterate opponents of a liberal policy that we have in the House, and, in the zeal and energy with which he has carried out the Jesuitical policy, has surpassed all his fellows. The gallant Colonel was followed by Sir George Grey. Sir George Grey might be one of the best speakers in the House but for one fault—he is too eloquent. He can see through his subject; he does not want skill in argumentation; and he occasionally makes good points, and hits his opponents hard; but his words rush out in such a torrent that it is very difficult to follow him. Indeed, his speeches to us are very distressing; for we feel all the time as if we were being pelted with missiles. From the time that he rises till he drops into his seat there is one incessant torrent of words. This is a great pity, but it cannot be altered now; for the right honourable Baronet is no novice. For nearly thirty years he has been in Parliament, and this rapid, voluble rushing mode of speaking has become so fixed a habit that it cannot be changed. Sir George is one of the oldest officials in the House. He came into Parliament in 1832, into office as Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1834, and under every Liberal Government he has held some office. At present he is Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. The salary of this post is £2000 a year. Sir George is allowed to be an able administrator, and as a Parliamentary tactician he is unrivalled. It is a study to watch how dexterously he will work a bill through the House. The great fault of members who have charge of bills is that they will talk too much—they will be everlastingly explaining, defining, answering every objection, and seizing every opportunity to talk. But Sir George is never guilty of this fault. He never speaks when there is no occasion. When an objection to a detail of his bill is offered in the first or second stage he just gets up, and, with hat in hand, acknowledges the fairness of the criticism, promises to set it all right in Committee, and generally practices such reticence, sticks so closely to the matter in hand, and is so ready to adopt suggestions that he disarms his opponents, and by his own example stops discussion, when some other officials that we know would provoke hours of debate. In short, he is a very able tactician, but in a formal speech he is not effective.

THE DINNER-BELL.

But what is the matter now? Is the House up, that the members thus tumultuously rush away? No; the House is not up, but Lord John Manners is, and the noble Lord is not the man to hold the House when the hand of the clock marks the usual hour for dinner. When Gladstone delivered his famous speech upon the Budget and Treaty the dinner-hour came and passed, and yet not a soul of the vast assembly

stirred; but Lord John Manners is not a Gladstone. The noble Lord is not a bad speaker. On the contrary, he is far above the average of our speakers, and occasionally he can excite his party to a state of fury by his fierce onslaught upon his foes. His attack upon Bright, when he made use of the memorable words "Perish Savoy!" was considered to be a great success, and is still remembered as "a most crushing reply." But, on the whole, we do not fancy that Lord John is much of a favourite with his party. He is cold and haughty, and holds himself unsocially aloof from his political confrères. And, then, he has the reputation of being a Puseyite—almost a Romanist—and your Spooners and Newdegates, *ex id omne genus*, cannot endure High-churchism, or, at all events, not Churchism so high as that. They like a man to be a Churchman, and are themselves far from favourable to dissent, or even to Churchism too low; but any thing or man that has the unmistakable "mark of the beast" is their abhorrence. Newdegate has in some measure left his party because he thought that its rulers were too favourable to Rome. He used to sit close behind Disraeli, but, by way of "lifting up his testimony" against what he considered the Popish tendencies of the Conservative leaders, he has now migrated to below the gangway. When he moved he must have found himself in difficult circumstances. He could not go to the front bench below the gangway, for there sit Roebuck and Bowyer; nor could he take his place on the two next benches, for there cluster certain Roman Catholic Irishmen—Maguire, Hennessy, &c.; and so, after much reflection, he perched himself on the topmost bench, under the members' gallery, a lonely prophet, equally opposed to the Radicalism opposite, to the Papists immediately below, and to the Conservative "tamperers with Rome" upon his right. But to return to Lord John Manners. The noble Lord was in one of his fiercest moods that night; and the ringing cheers from the members of the Opposition—"Yah! yah! yah! yah! yah! yah!" from the top of the gamut to the bottom—told us that he was sending what they considered some very effective shot into the opposite benches; but, in truth, the noble Lord's speeches are never permanently effective. He is too unscrupulous in his attacks. He does not mind distorting the meaning of an opponent's words to obtain a temporary triumph. He did this when he delivered that noted reply to Bright alluded to above; and the consequence is that, in the long run, he offends that sense of justice which, happily, still underlies all party feeling in the hearts of English gentlemen. Lord John, however, is not without his good points. He took up the poor bleachers' cause with earnestness and zeal; and when these and other distressed factory workers come with their grievances to the lobby he is ever ready to listen to their complaints and to offer them his advice and aid. He is proud and, as a politician, narrow and bigoted; but he is not an ungenerous man. In person the noble Lord is tall, and he used to be considered handsome; but Time has grizzled his coal-black hair of late, and the constant habit of wearing a glass in one eye has given a twist to his features. How many faces this fashionable but foolish practice has spoiled! The noble Lord's appearance whilst speaking is not unimpressive; but he spoils his voice by pitching it above its natural tone.

MR. INGRAM'S SPEECH.

After Lord John Manners's speech there came the usual dreary two hours, during which the only speech worth our notice was one delivered by Mr. Ingram. It was very short, but it was what we should call *ad rem*. Lord John Russell seemed, on Monday night, to waver; and appeared to be prepared to accept, in Committee, a higher franchise than the one proposed in the bill. "Now," said Mr. Ingram, in effect, "let us have no mistake about this. It is, of course, open to the House to consider the question of a £6 or a £7 franchise; but if the latter be adopted the value of the bill will be destroyed. I would rather have no Reform Bill at all than adopt the higher franchise, for such a franchise would never satisfy the working classes, and the adoption of it would lead to constant agitation. If necessary, let the bill be postponed till next Session, but I strongly urge her Majesty's Government not to abandon the £6 franchise." This was hitting the nail on the head, for Lord John's speech had given great offence both in the House and out of it. Indeed, we happen to know that an eminent agent of the Liberal party, when he read it, came up to town immediately to remonstrate against the wavering conduct of the Government.

SIGNS OF A FIGHT.

At ten the House began to fill again, and at twelve it was easy to see that this was to be one of our great field nights; for then not only the body of the House was full, but the side galleries were in request, and there were also clusters of members at the bar and behind the chair; and further, some unusual birds made their appearance—those who never come to the House excepting when they are specially wanted. White waistcoats and chokers also in great profusion glistened in the gauntlet; and, if it be not profane to say it, red faces too—showing that the energetic sharp crack of the party whip had been heard at the Opera and the ballroom, and had broken up not a few snug dinner parties prematurely. Nor were the signs of a coming struggle wanting in the lobby, for there the sentries were at their posts alert and vigilant. Colonel Taylor and Mr. Whitmore for the Conservatives kept watch and ward; whilst for the Government Mr. Brand (who has succeeded Sir William Hayter), Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and Sir William Dunbar mustered, and watched over the Liberal forces. What a strange office is that of "whip" to the House of Commons! Would you, reader, like to be a "whip"? To sacrifice your independence, resolutely to crush down all rising opinion and thought when they do not harmonise with your master's, and to spend your nights and days in coaxing, cajoling, or forcing unwilling members to their posts? Not a nice office this, we have always thought, for an English gentleman.

Obliged to reason in reason's despite,
That right is wrong and wrong is right,
That white is black and black is white.

But there is proverbially no disputing taste, you know. Some men are ambitious for the post, but, as for us, we would rather ply a broom at a crossing than a party whip.

"OLD PAM."

It was getting late. Bright had spoken, and so had Whiteside, and the crowds of loungers at the bar and behind the chair began to press for a division in their usual rough and boisterous way when "Old Pam" arose. He had been to Ascot with her Majesty that morning, had hurried home to attend this debate, and now, though we had entered the small hours, he sprang from his seat to the table as brisk as a four-year-old colt, and after a few prefatory remarks set the House in a roar of laughter and cheers. A short time before he was in so sound a sleep that neither Whiteside's fireworks nor Bright's ringing voice disturbed him; and, if a stranger had noticed him with his hat over his face and his chin upon his breast, said stranger would have been disposed to pity the old gentleman and to wish that he was comfortably tucked up in his bed. But look at him now, his face all radiant with smiles. See how firm he stands, and listen and note how his voice echoes through the House. That quiet snooze has made him as brisk as a lark, and, unless you are accustomed to late hours, we will venture to say he will tire you out, stranger, though you are young and he is three score and six beyond. Indeed, the noble Lord did tire out most of us that night; for he sat till the daylight streamed in at the windows and the Abbey clock was tolling a quarter-past three.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF THE REFORM BILL.

After that division, giving only twenty-one majority to the Government, there was no alternative but to withdraw the bill. And so, on Monday night, it was quietly put out of the way and decently buried. The attendance upon the obsequies was large and respectable. His Grace the Duke of Cambridge was there, and Lord Derby, and Lord Eversley, a long array of other members of the Upper House, and, amongst other strangers, Delane of the *Times* and Lucas of the *Morning Star*, who, strangely enough, sat side by side; but we cannot say that the vast assemblage was deeply affected; for the truth is, the majority seemed to be relieved rather than grieved. And no wonder, for the deceased had been very sickly from his birth, had led a sort of dying life for months, and, when its few friends considered what

painful and torturing operations were before it if it had lived, even they were disposed to rejoice, or, at all events, to look upon its death as a happy release. The chief mourner, Lord John, though no doubt inwardly sorrowing, submitted to the stern decree with exemplary resignation; whilst Bright, who, though never very fond of the bantling, had certainly watched over it with pious care, patiently bore the loss, sustained by the hope that at no distant day it will rise again in a healthier, more vigorous, and altogether better form. Edwin James proposed an epitaph which he told the House that he had found in the "Elegant Extracts" years ago; and, as this epitaph may not have been seen by some of our readers, and as it is really not inappropriate, we subjoin it:—

It is so soon that I am done or,
I wonder what I was begun for!

It is worthy of remark that this Reform Bill died on the 11th of June, exactly a year, to a day, when the division took place which overthrew the Derby Government. Pious Conservatives believe that that Divine Nemesis who is supposed to measure out to mortals punishment for their crimes had something to do with arranging this singular coincidence.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.

LORD STANHOPE, in moving for a copy of extract of the despatch from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to regulate the diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome since the cessation of her Majesty's Legation at Florence, gave a sketch of the mode by which our diplomacy had been carried on with the Court of Rome. The system of carrying on diplomatic relations with Rome by means of an attaché was, in his opinion, fraught with great inconvenience, and was certainly detrimental to the public interests, especially as an attaché could not fairly contend with the diplomatists representing France and other countries. In the present position of affairs in Italy it was most important that England should be so represented at Rome as would best enable her to use her legitimate influence. England, as matters now stood, could not receive an ecclesiastic as a representative of the Pope, and, as the Pope would not send a layman, no Papal Envoy could be accredited to the English Court. Other Powers, however, were similarly situated, but that did not prevent them from sending their representatives to the Court of Rome, and he did not see why the English Government should not follow their example. In conclusion, he urged the propriety of establishing an Academy of Art at Rome for English artists, and stated that a resident mission would be a valuable and necessary adjunct to such an institution.

LORD WODEHOUSE said that he would confine himself to the diplomatic side of the question, which was entirely one of time and opportunity, and, in his opinion, the present time was certainly not opportune for establishing an embassy at Rome. The business of this country at Rome was most skilfully managed by Mr. Odo Russell, who had given the greatest satisfaction to her Majesty's Government, and as that was the case he saw no need at the present moment to inaugurate any change. To propose any such changes to the Roman Government might place both them and us in great difficulties, as they might feel bound to refuse our requests. He did not think, either, that such changes would tend to improve the relations between the two countries. If, however, the Court of Rome should itself request that we should send an Ambassador, there was no reason why such a request should not be entertained.

LORD MALMESBURY could not concur with Lord Wodehouse, but thought that the more serious the affairs of Italy became the more necessary was it for this country to be represented at Rome.

LORD NORMANBY concurred in the propriety of establishing an embassy at Rome.

The motion was agreed to.

ENGLISH SHIPWRIGHTS IN FRENCH DOCKYARDS.

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET, in reply to Lord Dunsannon, said that it was true that a good many workmen had been discharged from Portsmouth Dockyard since the commencement of the year; but it was not true that any of them had gone to France or were employed there, especially as better wages were to be got in this country than in France.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY and TALBOT said that he knew of his own knowledge that two English workmen had been sent over to Cherbourg, and had returned in a state of starvation.

THE WINE LICENSES BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Refreshment and Wine Licenses Bill,

LORD SHAFTESBURY drew attention to the clause of the bill which gave the police power to visit the houses of confectioners and others licensed under this Act at all times and hours, and denounced it as most tyrannical and unjust. In the present state of feeling, however, of the country he should not make any motion on the bill, as he did not wish to bring into question the rights and privileges of this House in regard to what might be called a "money bill," but which really contained many clauses to regulate refreshment-houses and to confer power on the police.

After a few words from Lord Wicklow,

LORD DONOUGHMORE condemned the bill in the strongest language.

LORD HARRINGTON opposed the bill in the interests of teetotalism, and contended that the introduction of wine would be far more injurious to the community than the present use of beer, which was less alcoholic and less poisonous.

LORD GRANVILLE defended the bill, and said that, as it was not possible to prevent persons indulging to excess, it was far better to enable them to indulge in milder and more wholesome beverages. It was true that, according to the wording of one of the clauses, the police would have the power of entering the licensed houses by day, but the Government proposed, if the bill were passed, to remedy that defect by means of a separate bill. The Government also proposed, if the bill should be passed, to extend a similar measure to Ireland and Scotland, with modifications suited to their circumstances.

The House then went into Committee on the bill, which, after a very brief discussion, was passed without an amendment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

In answer to Sir F. Smith,

LORD PALMERSTON said that the report of the Commission on national defences was ready, and was laid on the table. He should take an early opportunity of making a statement on the subject to the House.

RIBBONISM.—DESTITUTION IN ENNIS.

MR. CARDWELL said, in reply to inquiries by Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Hennessy, that it was true that eleven persons were under arrest at Dundalk on a charge of ribbon conspiracy, which it was the duty of every Government to endeavour to put down. He regretted that destitution did exist in Ennis, arising from the destruction of part of the oat-crop last year, the failure of the potato crop, the fishery, and the extraordinary drought in the spring. It was not intended to interfere with the operation of the poor law in those districts, which was deemed sufficient to the exigency.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

On the subject of the slave trade, LORD J. RUSSELL said it was true that Cuba was supplied with 30,000 slaves annually, and there were no efficient means of putting it down. The cause of this was the jealousy of the Americans with regard to the right of search under the British flag, and also from the imperfections of the American law on this subject, which gave no power to their cruisers to interfere in many palpable cases of slave-trading. It had been proposed that the British and American cruisers should act together, and it had been favourably received by the United States' Government. Communications were about to be made to the United States and Spain on this subject.

OUR SHIPWRIGHTS.

The report respecting the employment of British shipwrights at Cherbourg was contradicted by Lord C. PAGET, who stated that this would have been contrary to the regulations of the French authorities.

DISARMING THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

MR. BAILLIK, in moving for papers regarding the disarming of the natives of India, called attention to the proceedings of the Indian Government in relation to that measure, which, in his opinion, had been executed with unjustifiable severity. He complained that it had been carried out indiscriminately and in territories where the people had shown no hostility to the Government.

The motion was seconded by Colonel SYKES.

SIR C. WOOD offered no objection to the production of the papers. He defended the measure of disarming the natives, which was, he said, not one of punishment, but of prevention.

The motion was agreed to.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.—HIRING OF SERVANTS.

MR. H. B. SHERIDAN obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable cities, towns, and boroughs of 30,000 inhabitants and upwards to appoint stipen-

diary magistrates; and Mr. LYON a bill to amend the law relating to the hiring of agricultural servants.
The House was counted out shortly before nine o'clock.

MONDAY, JUNE 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE WINE LICENSES.

After a jocular conversation in regard to the Westminster clock between Lord Derby, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Grey, Lord GRANVILLE briefly moved the third reading of the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses Bill, which was opposed by Lord Denman and Donoughmore, who respectively moved and seconded its reading that day six months. On a division for the third reading the numbers were—

Content	36
Not content	2
Majority for the bill	34

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE REFORM BILL.

In the House of Commons, on the order being read for resuming the debate upon the Representation of the People Bill,

Lord J. RUSSELL rose, and began by observing that it was impossible for the Government to accede to the amendment moved by Mr. Mackinnon (to defer legislation till the results of the Census could be obtained), which would postpone a Reform Bill to an indefinite time, and he trusted it would not be persisted in; but he had a further statement to make. It being apparent from the recent division that 260 members desired the postponement of this bill during the present Session, the Government had thought themselves bound seriously to consider the position of this question, and what was their duty to the House and the country. If they were not of opinion that they could succeed in carrying the bill through both Houses during the Session, it would be idle and culpable to go into Committee, this being the 11th of June, and there being sixty or seventy amendments to be discussed, which must take considerable time; and there were other important questions, supplies for the China war, and for fortifications, which must be considered during the passage of the Reform Bill through Committee. Then the question arose whether the extraordinary measure might not be resorted to of prolonging the Session; but the Government were of opinion that there was not that earnest demand which would justify them in taking such a course, and they had come to the conclusion that it was not their duty to proceed with the bill this Session. They were persuaded that a reduction of the borough franchise was required for the future safety of the State and the improvement of the representation, and it was their intention at the earliest opportunity to introduce another bill. He was not, he said, discouraged when he recollected that other measures of importance had more than once been postponed. The first Reform Bill had been successfully opposed, but no one would now think of restoring the disfranchised boroughs; and in the same way he was convinced that when a measure passed for extending the franchise no one would think of disturbing the settlement. In conclusion, he asked Mr. Mackinnon to withdraw his amendment, and he would then, he said, move that the order for the commitment of the bill be discharged.

Mr. MACKINNON, in acquiescing in this request, remarked that he thought Lord John would be better employed in managing our diplomatic relations than in sitting night after night in discussing the bill in Committee.

Mr. DISRAELI said he thought the Government had taken a wise and not an undignified course. It was much better, out of regard to the progress of public business, to make up their minds at once to abandon the bill than to waste more time in Committee. He reminded the House that if the bill was withdrawn it was not through any successful opposition, or opposition of any kind, offered to a bona fide amendment of the representation of the people. The real cause of the delay arose from the Government having undertaken other measures of such magnitude as to render the progress of the bill impossible.

Mr. BRIGHT said he did not blame Lord John Russell for the course he had taken. He lamented to find his hopes blighted, but felt that it would be unjust to attack the Government for difficulties for which they were not entirely responsible. The Session, however, had not been wholly without results. The reform of the tariff was of itself a measure of great importance, so was the commercial treaty, and nothing could exceed the good faith and honour of the French Government in their endeavours to carry out the provisions of the treaty. He had authority for saying that, as the convention was now proceeding, the results of the treaty would be such as to exceed the sanguine anticipations of his friends. He was glad the Government had proposed to withdraw the bill rather than that it should be mangled in Committee, and a £6 franchise altered to one of £8, which would be most pernicious. He hoped, however, that the House, if it would not have a Reform Bill for itself, would not allow its rights to be impaired by letting in the pretensions of the Peers.

Mr. NEWINGTON declared that, if the county franchise were reduced in the manner proposed by this bill, he should not be satisfied with what would be an inadequate representation.

Mr. JAMES said the Government ought to go on with the bill, and if they persevered it might be carried.

Mr. GIFFITH addressed the House amid many interruptions.

Lord FERMOY said he had heard Lord J. Russell's announcement with disappointment and dismay. If ever there had been a Government whose sole mission was to carry a Reform Bill, it was the present; and he was unable to discern in the reasons assigned by Lord John any good ground for withdrawing the bill.

Mr. OSBORNE thought the conclusions of the two members for Marylebone were unjust and ungenerous, and that Lord J. Russell was not responsible for giving up the bill; the responsibility rested upon that House, which was offering a premium to out-of-door agitation. There had not been a fair stand-up fight upon the question, which had been got rid of by a species of Parliamentary assassination, and there had been no other course open to the Government than to drop the bill.

Mr. HORSMAN, after remarking that the strongest opposition offered to the bill had come from the supporters of the Government, entered upon an elaborate justification of the course he had taken upon this question, and of the causes which had rendered the present attempt to legislate upon it abortive. He animadverted upon the inconsistencies of Mr. Bright in relation to the bill, and referring to the promise, or something like a promise, which had been given by Lord J. Russell to introduce another Reform Bill, he warned him that it was no light thing for a Minister of England to discredit its old Constitution, and to promulgate the doctrine that it was a legitimate function of the State to make a new distribution of political power, giving less to intelligence and property and more to numbers. The House was now aware that this measure did not emanate from without, but from official rivalry and a desire to bid for the support of a political minority, which ruled the Cabinet, the House, and the country, because its support was a political necessity.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Angerstein, Mr. Slaney, Mr. R. Long, Mr. W. E. Duncombe, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Whalley. Ultimately, the amendment being withdrawn, the bill was also withdrawn.

REFORM OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in moving the second reading of the Offences Against the Person Bill—one of a series of bills which had passed the House of Lords—gave a history of the scheme of consolidation and amendment of the law embraced in the bills (which assimilated the law of England and Ireland), and a sketch of the labours of those who had been employed in the endeavour to reform the criminal law.

Mr. COLLIER doubted whether the right mode had been hit upon. He was of opinion that the proper mode was to consolidate and expurgate the statute law, civil and criminal, as a whole; and that, under a board whose sole attention was applied to the subject, it might be done in two or three years.

Mr. AYTON wished for a statement of the existing law, that the House might know what were the alterations made by the bills.

After some remarks by Mr. GEORGE and Mr. W. EWART, THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, with reference to what had been suggested by Mr. Collier, said he hoped, before the Session closed, to lay before the House a measure for expurgating the statute law, which would be a step to its consolidation and codification.

The bill, after some further discussion, was read a second time, as well as the following:—The Malicious Injuries to Property Bill, the Coinage Offences Bill, the Accessories and Abettors Bill, the Forgery Bill, the Larceny, &c., Bill, and the Criminal Statutes Repeal Bill.

LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

Mr. WHITEHEAD moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill, which, he said, consolidated all the Acts constituting the existing law on the subject.

After a very brief discussion, the bill was read a second time. The adjourned debate on the amendment, moved by Sir J. Walsh, to defer the second reading of the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill for six months, was then resumed.

The O'DONOGHUE said the bill, so far as regarded the interests of the tenants, was useless; but he should vote for the second reading in order that an opportunity might be afforded for amending it in Committee and making it a bona fide measure. The two evils under which the occupier laboured were the landlord's power of eviction and imposing a rent beyond the ability of the tenant to pay; and the bill provided no remedy for these evils. He disputed the correctness of the description given by Mr. Cardwell of the prosperity of Ireland, and contended that the working of the Estates Courts had had an injurious effect upon the tenantry, giving a sense of insecurity to tenants at will.

Mr. LONGFIELD said he knew Ireland as well as The O'Donoghue, and could state that the best feeling was growing up between the landlord and the tenant, and that the emigration was not caused by the conduct of landlords. He approved the principles of the bill, the machinery of which, however, admitted of improvement.

Mr. McEVY would vote for the second reading, though he did not approve all the provisions of the bill.

Mr. WHITEHEAD explained in detail his objections to the bill, which, in his opinion, never could become law.

Mr. HENNESSY spoke in defence of the landlords of Ireland.

After some observations from Mr. BLAKE, and a brief reply by Mr. CARDWELL, the amendment was negatived, the bill was read a second time, and afterwards committed pro forma.

Other bills were forwarded, and, some further business having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LEGISLATION FOR THE TURF.

Lord REDESDALE, in moving the second reading of the Light-Weight Racing Bill, first alluded to the opposition which had been raised against it by a portion of the Jockey Club, and then proceeded to explain the object which the bill had in view. It was, he said, unfortunately notorious that the custom of placing low weights on horses, which had been carried to a ridiculous extent in the present day, furnished no fair test of what the horses could do. He therefore proposed to raise the weight sanctioned by modern practice to a minimum of six stone, and thereby to strike a blow at a great deal of gambling that took place by means of light-weight handicaps.

The Duke of BEAUFORT moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months. He denied the inferences of Lord Redesdale that the bill would improve the breed of horses, prevent rascality, or dispense with the employment of boys. A heavy weight would destroy half the horses before they arrived at maturity; nor could he understand how a difference of weights would prevent the rascality complained of. If heavy weights were to be put on good horses no man would run them.

Lord WINCHILSEA also opposed the bill, as he saw no reason why the turf should be interfered with by the State.

Lord CLANRICARDE hoped the bill would pass, as it was terrible to see the children who were put upon horses and exposed to fearful accidents for the mere pleasure of the lookers-on.

Lord GRANVILLE did not think that the subject was one on which their Lordships ought to legislate. As to the deterioration of horses, he had consulted with persons well skilled to give an opinion on the subject, and they had stated to him that they did not believe a word about it. He thought their Lordships would do well to remember the legal maxim, *de minimis non curat lex*, and to translate it, "do not legislate for feather weights."

Lord DERBY partly concurred with the objects which Lord Redesdale had in view, but did not think that the bill he had introduced was calculated to attain them. Unless a very strong case were made out, this was not a subject for Parliamentary interference, and in the present instance there was hardly a case at all. The gambling which the bill sought to suppress did not depend upon the more or less weight carried by the horses. He denied that any deterioration had taken place in the breed of horses, although he regretted the way in which animals were forced forward owing to the preponderance of two-year-old races. It would be much better to legislate against such an evil as that, if legislate they must, than to raise the weights of jockeys.

Lord REDESDALE after a few words withdrew the bill.

Their Lordships adjourned at about ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NAPLES.

In answer to Mr. H. B. Sheridan,

Lord PALMERSTON said it was intended to station a large naval force, consisting of eight ships of war, on the coasts of Sicily and Naples, in order the better to afford aid and shelter to such persons as might claim protection from the British flag. An Envoy had been dispatched to London and Paris from Naples; and it would be the duty of the Government to express the opinion generally felt against such a mode of carrying on warfare as was adopted at Palermo; but he feared that such remonstrances would not have much effect. The Government of Naples had applied to the great Powers to interfere in the present struggle. Austria had positively refused. There was every reason to believe that France would adopt a similar course; while as to the course to be pursued by the British Government there could be no doubt.

ADMIRALTY REFORM.

Admiral DUNCOMBE moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty and the various duties devolving thereon. He thought that the First Lord of the Admiralty should be Minister of Marine, and hold the same position as the Secretary for War; while the board should consist entirely of naval officers, the Controller of the Navy having a seat. The Controller, who was now overworked, ought to be assisted by a Board of Construction.

Lord C. PAGET said that the present Board of Admiralty had shown every willingness to agree to inquiry into its administration. There were committees sitting to inquire into the question of piers and harbours, on the transport of troops, on the gun-boats, and on the dockyards. Besides these four inquiries, it was sought to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty. There was an inquiry into the subject of military organisation, and rumour went that there was a tendency of opinion towards assimilating the War Department to the Admiralty; but, however that might be, he thought it desirable to wait for the decision on that subject before granting any further inquiry. Having given a very minute sketch of the duties of the Board of Admiralty and each of its members, he said that he must oppose the motion.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said that the object of the motion had been misunderstood by the noble Lord; and the fact was that so many inquiries as to departments of the Admiralty going on rendered it necessary that an inquiry should be made into their constitution as a body, which, under existing circumstances, had lost the confidence of the public.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said that, judging from his own experience, he was of opinion that the constitution of the Board of Admiralty might be improved, so as to make it a good working machine. But still he should be sorry to see an inquiry of the kind proposed handed over to a Committee of the House, and he should prefer a Commission.

Mr. LINDSAY said that what he had heard that evening proved to him that some inquiry was necessary, if it was only to remove an impression which was abroad that there was something wrong at the Admiralty.

After a discussion in which Mr. Bentinck, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Warre, and Sir J. Elphinstone took part,

Sir C. WOOD thought that a Commission would be a better means of inquiry than a Committee of that House. In reference to a statement of Mr. Bentinck in regard to the gun-boats, he never heard that an authority was given to the contractors to build these vessels with green timber; but so great was the necessity of the case that he should not have hesitated to have them built of that material. He did consult the other members of the board, and obtained their concurrence for hauling up the gun-boats on shore. He distinctly averred that every subject connected with the administration of the Navy was brought before the board.

After some further debate Admiral DUNCOMBE withdrew his motion.

OUR INDIAN ARMY.

Sir C. WOOD moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Act 22nd and 23rd Vic. c. 27 as enables the Secretary of State to raise men for her Majesty's Local European Forces in India, and stated the principles of the plan which he proposed for the amalgamating the local force with the Queen's Army. Each of the armies of the East India Company in the three Presidencies comprehended a number of European troops, comprising infantry and artillery. A large portion of these, 11,000, were discharged after the mutiny of the native army. The Queen's troops in India generally numbered about two to one to those of the Company. The question on which he wished to take the opinion of the House was whether a local European force should be maintained, or whether the whole European force should consist of Queen's troops. For a time it was thought best to maintain a local force, and it was only recent circumstances which had caused a change of opinion in the mind of Government. When he came into his present office he found that Lord Stanley had resolved to maintain a local army to the extent of two-fifths of the European force. Lord Canning was in favour of a local force; and Colonel Durand, who had been sent home by the Governor-General charged with the subject, considered that the proposed number was too small, and he required, at least, 24,000 artillery; the local troops to be two-thirds of the whole European force. This shook his previous opinion. The question was, not whether an existing local army should be maintained, but whether a new one should be raised. It was necessary to maintain a large European army, and the question was, whether the greatest part of that army should be local, and that two different sets of troops, raised and organised on different principles, should be employed in the same service and under the same authority. The right hon. gentleman then read a number of extracts from letters giving opinions favourable to the plan he was proposing; among the writers of which were Sir J. Outram, Sir W. Mansfield, and Lord Clyde. One great argument in favour of the plan was, that the expense attendant on it would be £200,000 less than that required for the maintenance of local troops; while it appeared to him, notwithstanding opinions of weight to the contrary, that India could be adequately garrisoned by the Queen's troops of the line.

Mr. L. SEYMOUR moved the adjournment of the debate, Lord STANLEY, who rose at the same time, stating that he rose for the same purpose.

The debate was then adjourned to Thursday week.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REGULATION OF MINES.

The House of Commons was engaged during the whole of the sitting in Committee, in considering the clauses and proposed amendments of the Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill introduced by the Government; the discussion involving points of interest connected with the general principle of factory legislation in relation to the employment of children in mines and collieries, the policy of any restriction upon their labour, their compulsory education, and the adoption of an educational test as a condition of employment.

Before the second clause had been agreed to the time allotted to the discussion was exhausted, and the Chairman reported progress.

Certain bills were forwarded a stage, and, the remaining business having been disposed of without debate, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses, Sir John Barnard's Act, &c., Repeal, Malicious Injuries to Property Act Amendment, and to twenty-six private bills.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl St. Germans, and Lord Sydney.

The Fisheries (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The report of amendments on the Union of Benefices Bill was brought up and agreed to.

DISTURBANCES IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in reply to the Earl of Carnarvon, made a similar statement to that of Mr. C. Fortescue in the House of Commons in reference to the disturbances in New Zealand.

FOREIGN WINES.

In reply to Lord Montagu, Earl GRANVILLE stated, firstly, that communications had taken place with Portugal with reference to the reduction of the Portuguese tariff, but they had not as yet been successful. One important point had, however, been gained—namely, the abolition of certain fiscal restrictions which pressed upon trade. The Government had not yet entered into an official communication with Spain upon the subject. Secondly it was not believed that the reduction of the wine duties would interfere with the duties now levied upon malt, hops, and British spirits.

TUSCANY AND SARDINIA.

The Earl of MALMESBURY reminded the Government of the circumstance of an English vessel having been seized some years ago by the Tuscan Government upon the plea that it was engaged in the interests of a certain revolutionary party. Every attempt to obtain compensation from the Tuscan Government of that day having failed, he wished to know whether any application for compensation in relation to that affair had been made to Sardinia since the cession of Tuscany to that Power?—Lord WODEHOUSE said that her Majesty's Government had made application to the Sardinian Government on the subject referred to, and an anxiety had been expressed by the latter to have the matter settled. His noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had consented to the question being referred to an impartial authority, in whose hands it now rested.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TREATY OF TURIN.

Mr. KINGLAKE gave notice that upon the motion for the adjournment of the House on the following day he should call attention to the ratification by the Emperor of the French of the Treaty of Turin, and would ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would give the House any information respecting the manner in which the French Government proposed to give effect to the second article of that treaty.

DISTURBANCES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Alderman SALOMONS asked whether the Government had received any despatches demanding an immediate increase of the military force to assist in quelling the native rising in New Zealand, and whether it was not therefore the intention of the Government to send out such reinforcements forthwith by steam?

Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that despatches had been received from the Governor of New Zealand asking for reinforcements; but the Secretary of State for the Colonies (the Duke of Newcastle) was not prepared to increase the force at present in the colonies, as there were large forces already there and in Australia. He had reason to suppose that reinforcements had been sent from Melbourne and Sydney. If, however, the rising turned out to be more serious than it was understood to be, the course suggested by the Governor would then be followed.

Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice of his intention on the next Friday to put a question to the Government respecting the defences of the country.

Lord PALMERSTON gave notice that it was the intention of the Secretary for War to propose the Army Estimates on Monday, and, as soon as those Estimates were disposed of, the Civil Service Estimates would be taken in detail. The noble Lord expressed a hope that all notices in respect to military matters would therefore be postponed until Monday. He also gave notice that on to-morrow he would move that, on all succeeding Fridays until the end of the Session, orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motion.

Mr. DISRAELI said he had no objection to such an arrangement.

NAVAL RESERVE.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Navy Estimates, Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the inefficient state of our Naval Reserve, and complained that the recommendations of the Manning Commission had not been carried out. He pointed out the defects of the present system, and suggested many alterations with the view of making the Naval Reserve popular with the merchant navy.

Mr. LIDDELL asked what had been done with regard to the establishment of school-ships?

Lord C. PAGET said that the Board of Trade and the Admiralty conjointly had done a great deal towards establishing those school-ships. He then entered into a statement for the purpose of showing that the Admiralty had done all in their power to increase the Naval Reserve, which was now progressing satisfactorily.

After some discussion the subject dropped.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. WHALLEY called attention to the present mode of assessing the property and income tax, with a view of a more equitable assessment thereof.

Mr. P. URQUHART and Sir F. Goldsmid thought the time was come when this subject ought to be taken into the serious consideration of the Government.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the different Governments with which he had the honour to be connected had given the most minute attention to the subject, with the view of arriving, if possible, at some practical plan for the reconstruction of the tax. The result of their deliberations had been an impression of the utter impossibility to devise any plan that would effect a satisfactory readjustment of the impost in reference to permanent and contingent or casual incomes. If, however, it were the general feeling of the House that an inquiry upon the subject ought to be instituted, he should not, certainly, consider himself justified in resisting their wishes.

After a few words from Sir H. WILLOUGHBY the subject dropped.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply upon the Naval Estimates, which occupied the consideration of members for the remainder of the evening.

TRADE OUTRAGES.—A base trade outrage was perpetrated last week at Brierley-hill on the premises of Messrs. Charles Stewart and Co. Seventeen pairs of bellows have been rendered entirely useless by cutting large pieces out of the sides of them. The bellows were mostly new, and from the manner in which they were mutilated, a loss of about £40 will be entailed upon the firm, besides throwing between thirty and forty men out of employment till they are replaced or repaired.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN THE EAST.—Prince Gortschakoff, in a circular to the Russian Legations abroad, deprecates the serious condition of the Christian provinces under the rule of the Porte; urges the necessity of the interference of the great Powers in their behalf; and invites the Courts of Berlin, London, Paris, and Vienna, to join Russia in bringing about a real and durable amelioration of the present deplorable state of the Christian populations of Turkey.

THE AUSTRIANS AND COUNT SZECHENYI.—The Austrian Government has declined to grant the request of the Hungarian Academy to be allowed to erect a monument to the memory of the late Count Szechenyi, on the ground that there were several other bodies with which he was connected that had a right to take part in such a work of gratitude. It has, therefore, intimated that, if the Danubian Steam Navigation Company, the Suspension Bridge Company, the Agricultural Society, and the Casino, which the Count founded, and also the municipality, will join the Academy in a new application, it shall be granted.

THE PULLINGER FRAUDS.—It has been ascertained that only £53,285 out of the £263,125 embezzled by Pullinger can be traced to losses on the Stock Exchange. It seems that the Messrs. Scrimgeour, brokers to the Union Bank itself, had carried on a speculative account for Pullinger. This fact although known to Mr. Scrimgeour, the manager of the bank, immediately after the frauds were discovered, was not communicated to the Stock Exchange committee by him, but by the brokers themselves. Pullinger lost some £57,000 to one Nathan, a dealer not in the Exchange, and large sums in horse-racing.



DEFENCE OF THE BARRICADE AT THE PORTA FELICE, PALERMO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST.)

SKETCHES IN PALERMO.

THE ruse by which Garibaldi drew the Neapolitan army out of Palermo at the moment when he designed to pour his eager battalions into the city is described in another column. Good as the plan was in itself, the General had still to depend, in the first place, on the pluck and enthusiasm of his followers; and, in the second, on the efforts of the revolutionary committees established in the city to raise the people at the right moment. In neither case was he disappointed. Some of the youngsters amongst his own followers did, indeed, shout their "Evviva" a little too soon—that is to say, before the town was fairly penetrated; but that was a blunder which, after all, only cost the lives

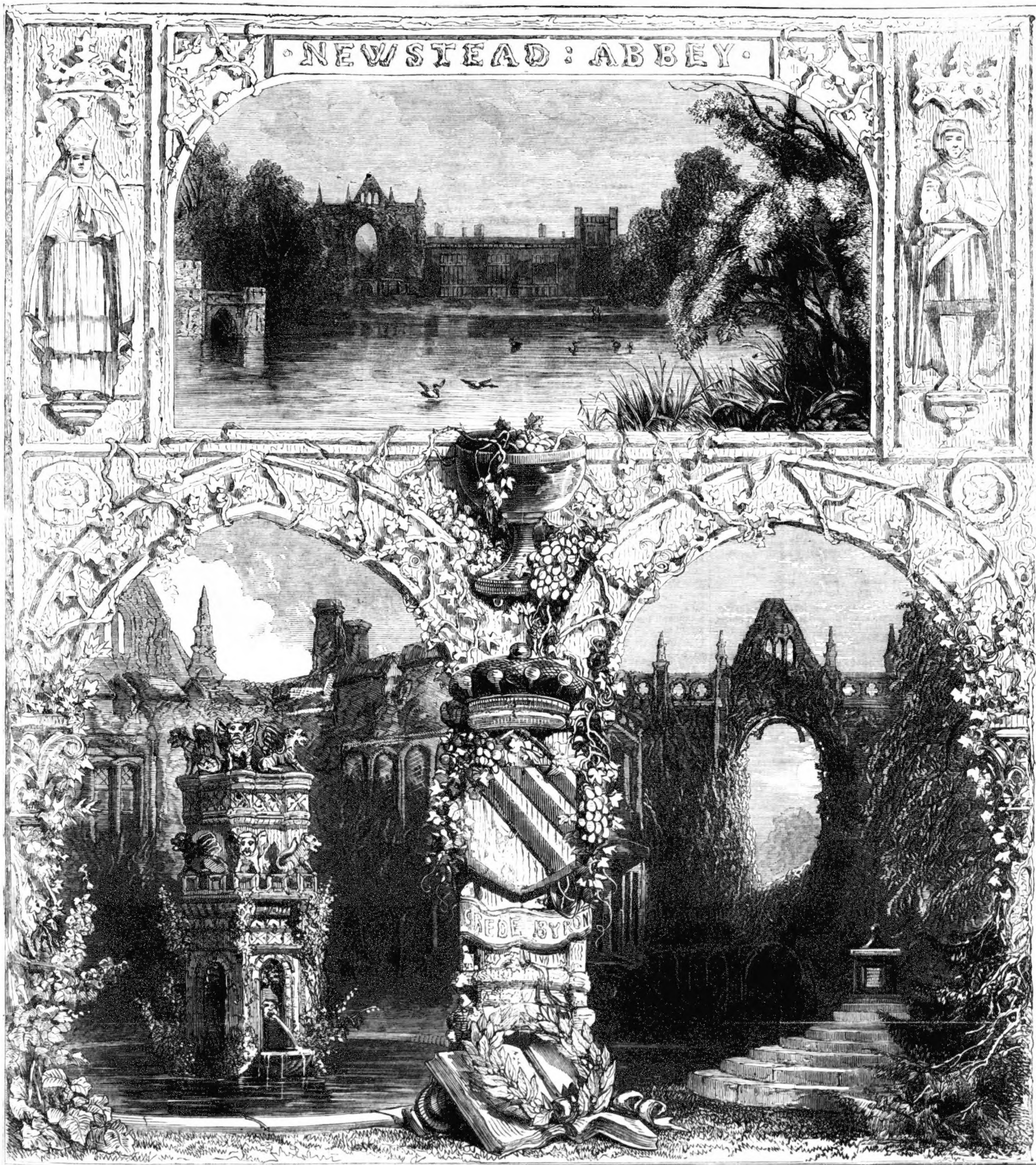
of a few more men, and had no effect on the fortunes of the expedition. Within all was prepared. As soon as Garibaldi was known to be at hand the people rose, brought out concealed arms, and blazed away from roofs and balconies, whence, also, less dignified weapons were hurled at the detested soldiery. Barricades were erected in various parts of the town and stoutly held. One of the most important of these was that thrown up in the Porta Felice, of which, and of the doings thereat, we are enabled to give our readers a faithful illustration.

To the artist who sends us this sketch we are also indebted for that which represents the parade of one of the hated sbirri previous to his

being shot in thmar ket-place. Against these sbirri, or police spies, the people evince the most implacable hostility. In another portion of our Paper will be found a letter which very sufficiently indicates the grounds of their hatred. During the first fighting days in Palermo the people hunted down these sbirri like wild beasts, and shot them wherever they were found. Regular hunting expeditions, we are told, were organised against those best known, and many were killed before anybody could interfere. However, their lives are now protected from the summary vengeance of the mob, though they are still perseveringly ferreted up, and conveyed to safe keeping, sometimes in gangs of five or six.



RELEASED PRISONERS LEADING A SBIRRO THROUGH THE STREETS PREVIOUS TO SHOOTING HIM.—(FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST.)

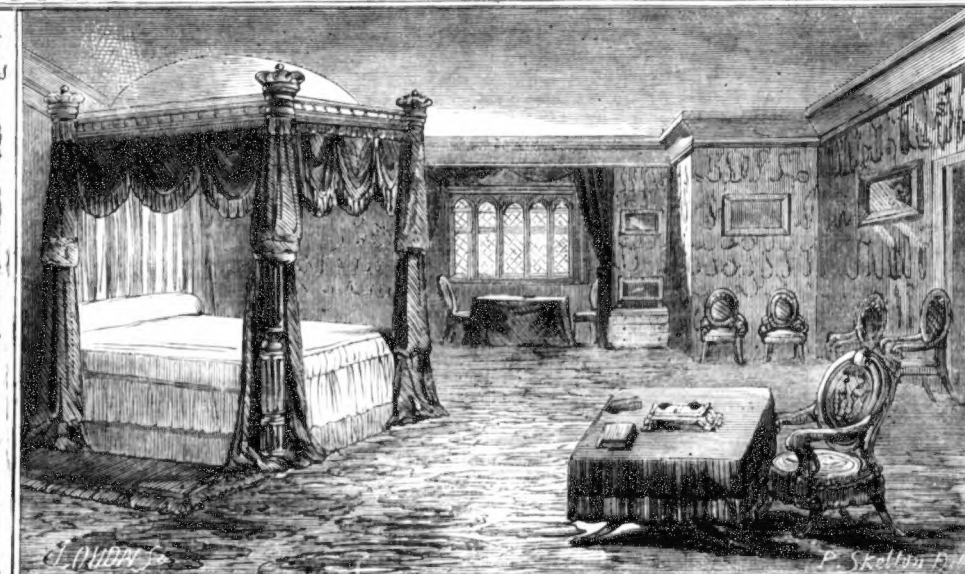


CLOISTERS

DOG'S TOMB



TERRACE



BYRON'S CHAMBER



GROVE

NEWSTEAD ABBEY.

WASHINGTON IRVING has well remarked of Newstead Abbey that "it is one of the finest specimens in existence of those quaint and romantic piles, half-castle, half-convent, which remain as monuments of the olden times of England. It stands, too, in the heart of Sherwood Forest, and surrounded by the haunts of Robin Hood and his band of outlaws, so famous in ancient ballad and nursery tale."

The abbey is a building of great antiquity, having been endowed by Henry II. in expiation of the part which he took in the murder of Thomas à Beckett. Its history is replete with interest. Together with the noble domain which surrounds it, it descended through a long line of ancestry to the poet, Lord George Gordon Byron, whose name has thrown round this locality an undying interest and romance. A writer in *Once a Week*, who seems to have recently visited the abbey, furnishes us with the following interesting particulars of its more picturesque features:—

"On the highway-side from Mansfield to Nottingham, some four miles from the former place, stands an oak of such remarkable growth that attention is arrested by the beauty of its form and the extent of its branches. It partially overshadows the road, and, stretching back its long arms to meet the trees on either side of it, overhangs with a mass of thick foliage a park-gate of unpretending appearance. This is the entrance to the romantic domain of Newstead. There is no lodge—no guardian at the gate, save this noble tree.

"Lord George Gordon Byron, the poet, was only six years old when he succeeded to this property, and Moore mentions the delight with which he was here received by some of the tenantry, accompanied by his mother, on their journey from Aberdeen. It was in 1808 that these gates were afterwards thrown open to receive him as the owner and resident of Newstead, which had been occupied, during his minority, by Lord Grey de Ruthyn.

"The original carriage-road to the abbey is nearly effaced, and the broad glade is intersected by the tracks of timber-carts. On the occasion of our visit, the rain of the preceding night had filled the turf ruts and washed the sandy road into furrows, while the oppressive heat of the morning sun and the distant thunder were warnings of the returning storm. Scenes of sylvan beauty succeeded each other under the most brilliant effects of light and shade, until an extensive prospect opened over the woodlands of Nottinghamshire. From a seat on one of the finely-grown stems, with which the woodman's axe had strewn the glade (trees which once must have overshadowed the young poet as he passed), we marked in the landscape such points as were connected with his brief residence among these fair scenes. Looking over a foreground of brake and briar—rich in their early autumn tints, and glittering with rain-drops—beyond yellow hillocks where the rabbits burrowed, and, again, over green slopes, studded with twisted thorns and stag-headed oaks, the eye rested on dark masses of elm, forming the middle distance of the picture. Embedded in that woody declivity lay the Abbey of Newstead,

perhaps a little low,
Because the monks prefer'd 'a hill behind'
To shelter their devotion from the wind.

"From this point of view the building was concealed, but the further end of the lake, fronting the abbey, was visible—the brightest object in the landscape. The 'hills of Annesley, bleak and barren,' lay in dark blue tone beneath a heavy thunder-cloud, and the avenue of trees was discernible which leads through the domain of the Chaworths to the ancient hall, with all its sad associations and regrets. Sadder still were the thoughts with which we turned to the extreme right of the landscape and discerned, through the grey mist of the falling rain, the village and tower of Hucknall, where lie the mortal remains of the pilgrim poet, brought from the far distant marshes of Missolonghi, to rest in the chancel of one of the least picturesque of our country churches.

"As the storm was coming up quickly over the hills we hastened across the park: at a sudden turning in the road the abbey, with its lake and overhanging woods, presented the view rendered so familiar in the illustrated editions of Byron's works, or in the more faithful delineations of his own graphic pen. The Gothic entrance passed, we were conducted to the library, a room in which the artist and antiquary must delight; and there cannot be a fitter place than this—the favourite apartment of Colonel Wildman, the late possessor of the abbey—to render all respect to his memory, and to express a hope that this sanctuary of genius may continue to be as faithfully guarded by its future occupants. With all his misfortunes Byron was happy in these two respects—first, that his ancestral home, in which he took so much pride, was rescued from ruin by becoming the property of his old friend and schoolfellow; secondly, that his poetical works, that richer heritage of his mind, were consigned to those who have most liberally published them to the world in editions remarkable for their variety, completeness, and richness of illustration.

"From the library we were led by a dark paneled corridor to the different chambers, each bearing the name of some Royal or illustrious visitor. As in many other show-places, there is the usual exhibition of family pictures, cabinets, and chimney-pieces of exquisite workmanship, old china, and faded tapestry. But these were not the object of our visit, and in traversing the grand drawing-room we were glad to have our thoughts called from other subjects to the remembrance of him whose genius has given a more recent charm and interest to the Abbey of Newstead. Here is preserved the cup, made by the poet's desire, from the cranium of a monk; it is mounted in silver, and engraved upon it is that brilliant anacreontic which the subject suggested to his wild imagination.

"On entering the grand hall our fancy went back to the time of the young poet, when a wolf and a bear were janitors at the door, not in the mock savageness of the sculptor's art, but alive in chained and worried ferocity. There, too, is the high, overhanging chimney-piece under which such a fire was kindled on the first night of Byron's arrival at Newstead that the safety of the abbey was endangered. A group of heedless dependents caroused in the centre of the hall; while their young lord, breaking shreds from the neglected hearth, showed the precision of his aim by searing the bats from the timber roof, reddened from the blaze below. It is difficult to realise such a scene in the present hall, with its rich Gothic screen and music gallery, resplendent with polished oak, armour, and heraldic device. This, as well as other parts of the abbey, at the time of Byron's accession to the property, was a scene of melancholy degradation. The predecessor of the poet, rightly surnamed 'The Wicked Lord Byron,' had denuded the estate, destroyed the deer, felled the noblest trees, 'condemned to uses vile' the most sacred and fair portions of the abbey; and at last, with difficulty, found a place in the vast building impervious to the weather where he could close a life of the most daring profligacy. To such an inheritance did the young poet succeed."

The "Front View of the Abbey," which heads our Illustration, is thus graphically described by the poet himself:—

Before the mansion lay a lucid lake,
Broad as transparent, deep, and freshly fed
By a river, which its soft'ning way did take
In currents through the calmer waters spread
Around: the wild fowl nestled in the brake
And sedges, brooding in their liquid bed:
The woods sloped downwards to its brink, and stood
With their green faces fix'd upon the flood.

"The Fountain in the Cloisters" is of most grotesque construction, its slender jets of water falling with monotonous sound into the circular basin beneath where it spends

Its little torrent in a thousand bubbles,
Like man's vain glory, and his vainest troubles.

This, like other objects of interest within the precincts of the abbey, such as the tomb of Boatswain, the oak-tree which he had planted, and the cranium of the monk which he converted into a goblet, were subjects for the poetical imagination of their owner, and are familiar to all lovers of his verse. They are, moreover, most true and graphic in their description.

"The West End of the Abbey," as seen from the tomb erected by

the poet over his favourite dog Boatswain, is the only part of the abbey church remaining. On one side is the library, on the other a terrace formed in the time of Charles II., and now overgrown with a wilderness of wood. In the circular steps around the dog's grave numerous chinks are visible, produced by an earthquake some thirty years since. Horizontal cracks in the walls of the abbey also bear testimony to this extraordinary phenomenon.

Of the apartments, "The Sleeping-room of Byron" is that which presents most interest in connection with his residence. Every article of furniture and ornament of the room, the bedstead surmounted with gilded coronets, the writing-table in the oriel window, the pictures of his college at Cambridge, and the portraits of his valet Murray and the pugilist Jackson, have been carefully kept in the same state and position as they were left by the poet.

The grounds and terraces of the abbey are considerable. In every path and green alley some object recalls the memory of him who, whatever may be the judgment which future generations may form of his character and writings, certainly excited during his lifetime an interest without parallel in literary history.

On Wednesday last the abbey and domain of Newstead were put up for sale by auction at the Auction Mart. There was a large attendance of noblemen and gentlemen on the occasion. The manor consists of about 3226 acres, including some 618 acres of woodland, plantations, and park, extensive lakes, and the venerable abbey itself. Its present annual value, including the rent of the house, the land in hand, woods, game, &c., is estimated at £4186. On the restoration and decoration of the abbey alone Colonel Wildman is stated to have expended no less than £200,000. It was part of the conditions of sale that the timber, valued at £28,600; the furniture, estimated at £4760; and the pictures, library, and articles of vertu, should be taken or not with the property, at the option of the purchaser. The property was put up for sale without the timber. The first bidding was £90,000; and the successive offers were £100,000; £105,000; £106,000; £110,000; £112,000; £115,000; £116,000; £117,000; £118,000; £120,000; and £121,000. The offer of £120,000 was made by Mr. Tweed, the Town Clerk of Lincoln, on behalf, it was understood, of Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, engineers, of that town; and the £121,000 was bid by or for a Mr. Hardy. The property, however, was bought in at the reserved bidding of £180,000, including the timber. Mr. Pott, of Nottingham, was the auctioneer. In 1818, when the property was last sold by auction, by Alderman Farebrother, so great was the public interest taken on the occasion that it was necessary to prop up the house in which the sale took place.

With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of July 7 will be issued

A Large and most Beautifully-engraved

MAP OF EUROPE.

Size, three feet six inches by three feet; uniform with the Maps of London and England and Wales, already published in connection with this Journal. This Map, in the preparation of which no expense has been spared, has been engraved from the very best authorities, and will be printed on a stout sheet of paper, far superior in quality to that used for the Maps above mentioned. The price of it, including the Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, will be 6d.

Orders should be given to the agents at least a week before the day of publication.

2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1860.

THE VANSITTART CASE.

THE extraordinary fragment of the biography of young Mr. Vansittart, son of the member for Windsor, which was narrated to the Norwich magistrates on Monday, throws light on the morale of Catholic proselytism in this country. The exposure will do the greatest good, not only in its graver aspect as a clear testimony to the wickedness of the system, but in its lighter one as showing how ludicrous and contemptible the details of it may be. The strength of the Roman Church here lies in its appeal to the sentimentalism, to the "spoonery" element, in our youth. But it is a severe shock to romantic ecclesiastical associations to find a noodle attempted to be morally kidnapped by processes so vulgar and farcical as those exposed in the narrative in question.

The story is one of those which only needs telling to carry all its proper weight with it. Young Mr. Vansittart, the hero of it, is, as we have said already, the son of a member of Parliament and a youth of good pecuniary expectations. There, as we may observe without injustice, his pretensions may be said to end. His intellectual capacity is so limited that he failed to pass the preliminary examination for a naval cadetship. How then, as at once occurs to the reflecting mind, could a youth unable to comprehend "decimals" suppose that he was entitled to decide between theologies and churches? A pregnant question, but one which the Papist friends of Mr. Vansittart cared little about. The attraction in their eyes was his position, and they regarded him simply as a milk-cow to be used, in due time, for the nourishment of cleverer men.

For no sooner did Mr. V. plant himself in the Protestant paragonage at Ruckheath than an "old Italian priest" was on his track. "I saw him come up the drive leading to the rectory," says the poor young man. "I saw him crouching down under a hedge so as not to be noticed." The venerable old sneak at once set to work at his business, and advised him, in language which shows considerable acquaintance with our idiom, to "cut and run" from the quarters where paternal care had lodged him. He took the counsel, and we next find him at Canon Dalton's. The Canon, who seems (by his tapping on the window when the youth arrived at the place he had been advised to go to) to have expected him, at once went on with the ignoble proselytism. He gave him wine—a single glass of which affected his weak head; offered him money; and helped him to sell a watch which he had borrowed from, or gained in exchange from, a schoolfellow. Now, all this was very wrong in Canon Dalton; we do not say, only, as a religious man, but as a member of the ordinary social system. He had no business to help the feeble son of an English gentleman to run away from school, which was, in plain English, what he really did. He knew that the lad had been placed at Ruckheath by his father's orders, that any opinion he could form on controversial subjects was worthless, and that he might just as honestly have helped a young lady to elope from her parent. But the mischief of the Romish system just is that it makes men subordinate all social, gentlemanly, and moral considerations to itself. As Mr. Dalton, we dare say the Canon is as incapable of doing a shabby or low thing as his neighbours. But to serve the Church he broke through that ordinary respect for paternal rights which is part of our civilisation, and encouraged a foolish lad to disobey the relative to whom his first affections and respect was due. What the legal offence committed may be is a question that will better be discussed by-and-by. But there can be no doubt of the social offence; since, if everybody is to help a youngster to free himself from parental authority, society

itself must soon be dissolved. A reaction, involving a great deal of paternal tyranny, will inevitably come about if the English find that their youth are likely to be tampered with by strangers in this manner. At present there is considerable easiness in the tie, because every father assumes that his moderate and honest rights to influence are recognised and respected by his neighbours.

There will doubtless be great indignation among the sterner Protestants of the country at the case we have just narrated; but what we think equally likely to damage Popery is the contemptible sort of character which it will have in the eyes of the wide British public—of common-sense, practical men of the world—of all classes. Here we have a Church which prides itself on its traditions and organisation—which assumes great historical dignity, and helps to govern the world; and we find it doing a dirty kind of work in a cowardly kind of way. Accident throws a weak, ignorant lad of expectations in the way of its agents at a seaside place. They follow him up. They creep along the shrubbery after him. They help him to "raise the wind" with a watch. They play tricks to get him amongst themselves, such as the "Artful Dodger" played to lure Oliver Twist into the gang of Fagan. Few will doubt that this kind of thing is wicked; but nobody at all, we think, will doubt that it is low and vulgar. While we despise such doings, therefore, we cannot regret that they should occasionally happen, just to remind us that this pretentious Popery has its ridiculous as well as its offensive and encroaching side.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY held a drawingroom in St. James's Palace on Tuesday afternoon.

HER MAJESTY has permitted the Koh-i-noor diamond to be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum, in aid of the fund for building the Female School of Art.

THE DUCHESSES OF KENT has rented Lauriston Castle, near Edinburgh, for the summer months.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS D'AUMALE visited his Majesty the King of the Belgians on Saturday at Buckingham Palace.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III. (says the *Literary Gazette*) is extremely busy at the present moment writing a life of Julius Cæsar; and the other day, in a conversation he had with M. Troplong, the President of the Senate, he said seriously, and with a more than usually irate pull at his moustache, "Tacitus was a vile calumniator!"

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM THE FRENCH PREFECTS dwell upon two subjects as especially calling for the attention of Government—the probability of a bad harvest, and the really fearful stagnation of trade.

DR. HUGH McNEIL has been appointed to the Canonship Residentiary in Chester Cathedral rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. James Slade.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON now comprises fourteen ships—namely, the Royal Albert, 121 guns; the Donegal, 101; the Conqueror, 101; the Edgar, 91; the Aboukir, 90; the Algiers, 91; the Trafalgar, 90; the Mars, 80; the Centurion, 80; the Mersey, 40; the Diadem, 32; the Ariadne, 26; the Greyhound, 17; and the Flying Fish, 6.

BAYARD TAYLOR, in a farewell letter to the *New York Mercury*, thus sums up his labours for the past sixteen months:—"Two hundred and fifty lectures, 30,000 miles travel, forty-eight *Mercury* articles, two books published, and one house built."

THE ELECTION COMMITTEES have come very speedily to a decision on the Londonderry and Clare petitions. Mr. McCormack, the member for the one borough, and Mr. Calcutt, the member for the other, have both been declared duly elected.

THE HEALTH OF CARDINAL WISEMAN inspires great uneasiness. A letter from Rome says:—"Notwithstanding the occasional appearance of favourable symptoms, successive relapses leave little hope of his recovery."

A WOMAN NAMED JOLY, who had fallen into a state of lethargy at Angoulême, has died after an uninterrupted sleep of 246½ hours. Her death was calm, and appeared like the continuation of the slumber which had preceded it.

OWING TO THE DISTRESS which now prevails at Constantinople, a general sale of diamonds is being made by Turkish families, it is said; and the consequence is that those articles have undergone a depreciation of forty per cent.

A CRICKET MATCH was last week played by ladies on the practising-ground at Saxlingham, near Norwich. It was suggested that "if the ladies' hearts were as large as their crinolines, and their faults as small as their bonnets, they would find no difficulty in making a match on the united ground of matrimony."

THE GUARANTEE FUND for the International Exhibition of 1862 has now increased to more than £308,000.

THE INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS under orders for India are to be furnished with a light drab suit of clothing previously to embarkation. The suit consists of a very loose tunic, or blouse, and trousers to match.

FIFTY BELGIANS lately passed through Cologne to join the Pontifical army. Belgium has also subscribed fifteen millions of francs towards the Papal loan, or about one-third of the whole amount.

A RAILWAY has just been inaugurated by the Prince Regent of Prussia from Königsberg to the Russian frontier, ninety-four miles in length. At Eydkuhnen it joins the Russian line from that place to St. Petersburg.

THE ITALIAN PAPERS are very demonstrative in favour of a rising singer, the Signora Guerrabella. Nature has gifted this young American with a fine soprano voice. It is only two years since she began her career, and already she is an established favourite, and greeted with the utmost enthusiasm wherever she makes her appearance.

A NEW WORK by M. BERRYER, entitled "Les Libertés Gallicanes en 1860;" another by M. Odilon Barrot, "Des Effets de la Centralisation;" another by M. Barbichey, "L'Histoire de l'Etat Moral de la France;" and one by M. Jules Simon, "De l'Indifférence dans les Questions Sociales," are among the works now preparing for publication at Paris.

THE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE has relinquished, for the use of her Majesty, the apartments in Holyrood Palace which he and his predecessors have held for many years. The rooms are on the south side of the palace, and in immediate connection with those of her Majesty. The Dukes of Hamilton and Argyll are now the only noblemen possessing apartments in Holyrood.

MR. HUMPHREY BROWN, of British Bank notoriety, died on Wednesday week at his residence in Little Smith-street, Westminster.

A NUREMBERG PAPER states that the French Government has recently sent to its representatives at the German Courts a new circular confirming the pacific intentions lately expressed in the *Moniteur*, and repudiating in the most positive manner all idea of territorial extension on the part of France.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT is said to contemplate raising a loan. The guise assumed by the operation will, perhaps, be that of a loan for agricultural purposes.

A YOUNG WOMAN NAMED KEELAN, who was convicted at Armagh Summer Assizes, 1849, on a charge of stealing cattle, and transported for seven years, has just returned from Van Diemen's Land, and is delivering a course of lectures on her personal history and the horrors of transportation, in various towns in Ulster.

LADY EASTLAKE has undertaken to superintend the issue of Mrs. Jameson's volume of the "Life of Christ and John the Baptist," which was announced to complete the series of "Legendary Art."

THE *Courier de Paris* has received a warning for an excellent article by M. Marcel Rolleaux, advocating the right of the working man to strike—a right now recognised by the Belgian Legislature, but which is still denied by the law of France.

SOME FIFTY MILES OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE have been taken up to a point extending seaward fifty miles from the shores of Trinity Bay. Fractures were found in the cable just where they had been indicated by the instruments on shore.

THERE is a talk of the formation of a permanent camp at Vincennes, with the double motive of providing a school for the garrison of Paris and attracting public attention to the really splendid public park which the Emperor has laid out in that quarter of the suburbs.

THE KING OF SARINIA has conferred the hereditary title of Count upon Richard Rainshaw, Esq., of Rothwell, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, as an acknowledgment for a generous gift of £2000 to the charitable institutions of Piedmont.

THE CHAPLAIN of the Irish Papal battalion and one of its officers have been robbed on the road between Loretto and Macerata. The sum taken from them was 1800 scudi; and it is said that the robbers stripped them to the skin.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION will hold its thirtieth annual meeting at Oxford on Wednesday, the 27th, and following days, under the presidency of Lord Wrottesley.

ACCORDING to the *Morning Chronicle*, Miss Clara Hill, daughter of Sir Rowland Hill, of the Post Office, has clandestinely married her riding-master.

THE DISSENSIONS in St. George's-in-the-East continue. On Sunday last there was as much yelling and hissing during the performance of the service as ever.

A NEW JOURNAL OF PALERMO, *L'Unità Italia*, comes out with the following motto at the head of its programme:—"One country—Italy. One King—Victor Emmanuel. One hero—Garibaldi."

THE PERSONALITY OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES BARRY has been sworn under £80,000.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER preached to the Chester Volunteers at the Cathedral on Sunday.

MR. WHITWORTH'S 80-pounder gun recently blew its breech out, we hear.

ALL THE FRENCH TROOPS have now left Lombardy.

LORD CLYDE will succeed the late Lord Strafford in the command of the Coldstream Guards. The two other vacant Colonels will be filled by the appointment of Majors-General Maunsell and Monins, both officers of Peninsular service.

A BUILDING COMMITTEE in connection with the Deaf and Dumb Association is about being formed with a view to the erection of a place of worship for the deaf and dumb, as well as a home for the aged and infirm.

THE CELEBRATED COLLECTION OF PICTURES, by early Italian masters, formed by the late Mr. Samuel Woodburn, was submitted to the hammer on Saturday last by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, at their great rooms in King-street, St. James's-square. The sale realised about £8000.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE Committee appointed by the House of Commons to search for precedents is toiling on assiduously every day, but at present it has found no precedent that runs on all fours. All that it has yet discovered are incomplete, and therefore of no value. It is rumoured that Lord Lyndhurst has changed his opinion since he delivered his speech, and now acknowledges that his position is untenable. I cannot trace this report to any authentic source, but it is generally believed that there is something in it. If the Committee should be unsuccessful in its search the question will assume a very grave aspect, but what the Commons will do it is not easy to surmise. Mr. Duncombe's notion that the House might adjourn for six months so as to enable the Lords to pass the bill is ingenious, but scarcely practicable. That either House may adjourn for any length of time is clear; but if the House of Commons should adjourn for six months, or any other period, such an adjournment would not forward the business unless the House of Lords were to enter into an arrangement to adjourn for the same period. In short, this plan would be of no avail unless the Lords should see the error of their ways, and be willing to retrace their steps. It has been suggested that Parliament should be prorogued for a day, so as to enable the Commons to send up another bill to the Lords. And this could be done, for it has been done; but the plan has its inconveniences. It could not be done until the close of the Session, because a prorogation would destroy all bills now in progress, unless, indeed, the House were to suspend its standing orders, or pass an order that all bills before the House should be kept alive over the prorogation. It has also been suggested that another bill, varied in form from the last, be sent to the Lords or originated there; and, though such a step is clearly contrary to the standing orders of both Houses, I think that this plan, if both Houses could be brought to consent, might be adopted. There is immense difficulty in the way; but with the consent of both Houses, on carefully looking over the books, I have been led to think that it may be done. Of course if the Lords should be obstinate it will be impossible. The plan which has been mooted of tacking a clause for the repeal of the paper duty to the appropriations bill, if adopted, would only lead to endless disputes, unless the Lords were to consent. Indeed, no possible plan to remedy this wrong can, I think, be successful without the consent of the Lords; if they remain obstinate the thing is done, and, I fear, cannot be undone this Session. The Committee will probably finish its labours this week, and then we shall see what we shall see. Meanwhile, there is at present very little excitement in the House or anywhere else upon the subject. Indeed, in what home subject is there any excitement nowadays, except upon the subject of a change of Government? I have come to think that so long as trade is good, and the people employed, nothing will rouse the country from its torpor. If Lord Derby were to go down to the House of Commons and insist upon taking part on the debates the precedent would only be a few days' wonder, and, perhaps, pass off as a joke. But, if this rain last much longer, if bread and meat should continue to rise, if the corn should rot in the ground, as it is very likely to do, and a thoroughly bad harvest ensue, and the streets of Manchester and Birmingham should be lined with starving mechanics, as they have been in times not long ago, we may rely upon it that we shall see a change. We have had halcyon days of late, and people have been too busy and prosperous to criticise the doings of their rulers; but have a care, Lords and Commons! If bad times come the temper of the people will wonderfully alter, we may be sure, and questions will be asked which it will be very difficult for our lazy and indifferent rulers to answer. Napoleon used to say that hunger, as a rule, is at the bottom of all great political changes.

The obstruction being removed, the House of Commons has settled down steadily to work; and there is no reason why it should not rise in the first week in August, unless this privilege question should prove another block in the way. I have just heard that probably this privilege business will be compromised. The Lords will acknowledge their fault; both Commons and Lords will redact a resolution, and next Session the Commons will send the bill up again to the Lords, who will offer no opposition. But this is mere rumour. But I do believe that the Conservatives are somewhat startled that no sufficient precedent can be found.

From three or four different quarters I have received communications calling attention to the advertisement of a medical journal which appeared last week, holding out as an inducement to purchasers, among other contents, a paper on "The Last Hours of Mr. Albert Smith." Surely a more scandalous and indecent announcement has rarely been made! If there be one place the sanctity of which should not be invaded by the paragraph-monger, and which should be kept closed to all except those in whom we repose affection, and those professional friends in whose honour no less than their skill we confide, it is the sick-chamber. To the credit of the British medical profession it must be stated that this confidence is rarely violated; but in this instance there must have been a most flagrant violation of trust. Had the case been one peculiarly interesting to medical readers (and it is not believed that there are any grounds for such an idea) it might have been reported as that of A.B., and the end would have been fulfilled; but here the dead man's name is given at full length, and his various phases in his "last hours," the expression of his countenance, his own statement of his sensations, and the medicines administered to him, are all chronicled with frightful exactitude. One can imagine these details being furnished to the journal in question by an unknown apothecary, anxious to puff his own name as attending upon a well-known public character; but that an editor should have been found possessing sufficient bad taste to insert the communication is scarcely credible. The article has been extensively copied into the provincial and into some metropolitan journals, and it is easy to picture the distress of those whom the subject of its comments has left behind; it would not have been alluded to here but that it is fitting some public protest should be made against the horrible practice. This is, it is believed, the first time that such a painful and offensive revelation has been made; it only needs the expression of public opinion to cause it to be the last.

Just previous to his untimely death Mr. Albert Smith was engaged in the compilation of a volume, to consist of many of his old magazine-papers and some of his more recent *feuilletons*, which he intended to call "Wild Oats." Under this title the book will shortly be published, prefaced by a few words from his father, Mr. Arthur Smith, who has himself recently come before the public as the author of "The Thames Angler," a little book which is a curious combination of piscatorial

lore and sound common sense very quaintly expressed, humorous writing, and charming illustration.

The council of the Dramatic College have determined upon repeating the fancy fair recently held on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone. This is wisely determined; the distance to Maybury kept away hundreds that would otherwise have been present, and the bleak heath will be advantageously replaced by the pleasant Crystal Palace. The same ladies, with a reinforcement to their ranks, will preside at the stalls; and the "Old English Games"—i.e., Aunt Sally and knockem-downs—will be presided over by the comic geniù under whose charge they proved so attractive at Maybury. The "morris dance" which was performed on the former occasion might be advantageously dispensed with. A score of little children theatrically dressed and ruddled going through fandangoes expressive of artificial felicity, in a bright sunlight, do not form the bravest of sights. Mr. Strange's cuisine will also prove an important feature in the day's proceedings. At Maybury the friends of the council fared sumptuously; but it is understood that the outer world—that is to say, such portion of it as did not care for the delicate refreshments provided by Mr. "Baron" Nicholson—came off badly.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE theatres of London are doing tolerably well, the weather having been greatly in their favour. One shudders at the mere name of Cremorne when the east wind is careering down the street and the storm lashing the window-panes. Though the middle of June has arrived the gas-heated atmosphere is by no means ungenial, and the theatres and exhibitions of London have accordingly been well filled.

At the HAYMARKET the bill remains unchanged. Miss Sedgewick is the heroine of Mr. Falconer's comedy, but the attraction is Mr. Morton's farce, "Fitzmythe of Fitzmythe Hall," and even that is scarcely up to Mr. Morton's usual standard.

The ADELPHI still retains the services of Mr. and Mrs. Wigan, though this is the concluding week of their engagement. A drama "embracing the entire strength of the company" is in preparation. The American actress, Miss Julia Daly, is still here.

At the PRINCESS'S Mr. Phelps is playing a round of his most celebrated characters with success. The Shakspearean inoculation which the Oxford-street audience underwent under Mr. Kean has not yet lost its effect, and "Othello" and "Hamlet" have been played to very good houses. "Richelieu" has also proved attractive.

There has been no change in the performance at the OLYMPIC, but a new comedieta is in rehearsal; and Mr. Robson at his approaching benefit will revive his celebrated character of Shylock, in Mr. Talfourd's burlesque of "The Merchant of Venice Preserved."

The French Plays at the ST. JAMES'S have not hitherto proved very successful: it is to be hoped that the arrival of M. Leclerc, who has the reputation of being a genuine humorist, and who makes his first appearance on Friday, will alter the complexion of affairs.

Duly heralded by gigantic advertisement and puff premonitory, Mr. Washington Friend has commenced his illustrated lecture at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. He has a very curious and not very intelligible delivery, and his matter is *rococo* and guide-bookish, but he is so thoroughly goodnatured and pleased with himself that it is impossible to help being pleased with him. His does not pretend to be an "entertainment"; it is an unexciting, inoffensive, quaint lecture.

After an interval of seven years Mr. JOHN PARRY has returned to the London public, better even than when he succeeded from the number of amusers. His touch on the piano, his mastery of the instrument, is as marvellous as ever, but his humor seems even more subtle. He appears also entirely to have overcome his nervousness, and to have a long career before him. It is curious to think that, although Mr. Albert Smith was a great friend of Mr. Parry, and his literary coadjutor, they never were before the London public simultaneously. Mr. Parry had retired before the "Agent of Mont Blanc" was produced; and now, within a fortnight of his friend's death, Mr. Parry reappears. It seems as though they could not have shone at the same time.

A grand amateur performance will shortly be given for the benefit of the band fund of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers. A new and original three-act drama, written by Mr. Tom Taylor, who holds the rank of Captain in the regiment, will be played for the first time on this occasion.

The room lately used as the "Chinese Museum" in the Egyptian Hall has been let for the exhibition of a collection of French and Belgian pictures.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."

THE great ship was taken on a short trip to sea during Saturday and Sunday, for the purpose of testing the newly-arranged machinery previous to her first real voyage. She slipped her moorings at about two o'clock on Saturday, and with a small but distinguished party on board steamed gently down Southampton Water. The day was wet and squally, and a drizzly mist, half rain, half wind, made anything like sea-cruising about as unpleasant as could well be conceived. This fact, coupled with the secrecy which had been maintained about all relating to the trial, checked anything like a demonstration in the way of boats assembling to witness the departure. Only one of the Hyde packets kept alongside for a mile or so, and now and then the crew of a yacht or cutter gave a cheer, but, beyond such recognitions, few and far between, the *Great Eastern* left her moorings almost unheeded. Rounding Calshott Castle the vessel was kept so close in shore, and turned with such marvellous ease and rapidity, as to excite the astonishment and admiration of Mr. Murphy, the New York pilot. From Calshott she wound her way slowly past Cowes and Ryde, through Spithead, and round the south coast of the Isle of Wight.

After passing the Isle of Wight the vessel's course was shaped for the Start Light. The orders were given to keep both screw and paddles going easily ahead at little more than half speed till all had got into regular working order. Then the paddles started, when clear of the land, at about seven revolutions and the screw at twenty-four—a rate of speed which was only gradually increased during the night, when the former engines rose to a little over eight and the screw to twenty-seven. At this rate all went very easily and well, the vessel going at 9 or 9½ knots. The injector-pipes for feeding the boilers, however, were soon found to be scarcely large enough for the duty, and the paddle-boilers accordingly had to be fed from the donkey engines. It was also quickly ascertained that the new wooden casings for the forward funnels, and which were intended to assist in getting rid of the hot air, did not work at all, for all the hot air was most effectually kept inside the casing itself, which heated to such a degree as to require constant watching in case of accident. This casing will be removed, and an iron lattice-work substituted. The forward pair of boilers, also, of the paddles were more or less troublesome throughout the night, and, indeed, during the whole trip. They were constantly "priming," as it is termed, which means boiling so fiercely as occasionally to send the water as well as steam along the steam-pipe into the cylinders—an intrusion which, though not dangerous, is very annoying to engineers. This was found to arise from the foul state of the boilers, which had not been properly cleaned out, and is not likely to occur again. At one o'clock a.m. on Sunday the *Great Eastern* was abreast of the Start Light, when the helm was put hard over, and the huge vessel, even at low speed, turned completely round, in a small circle, in little over seven minutes. During this turn, as throughout the trial, there was a total absence of the uneasy wagging motion of the stem and stern which was so often felt last year. Its disappearance now was attributed entirely to the additional girders and diagonal bracing which have been latterly put in, and which, with the screw-tunnel, render the whole ship as rigid as a bolt. From the foul state of the vessel's bottom it was thought that her speed would not be at all considerable. At six a.m. on Sunday, however, the pressure was increased, and the revolutions of the paddles rose from 8 to 10½, and the screw from 27 to 39; but beyond this rate it seemed impossible, to get them. On the last run round from Holyhead to Southampton the screw worked easily at 43 revolutions, and the paddles at 12, and for a short time at 12½, at

which time the vessel ran a clear 16 knots an hour. On Sunday, however, partly owing, we suppose, to the increased depth of the ship (two feet), and partly to the weedy condition of the bottom, nothing approaching this result could be obtained. Neither screw nor paddle ever went at a greater rate than the revolutions we have mentioned, and the greatest speed never exceeded 12½ knots an hour. An average of 12½ knots, however, was maintained with great ease and steadiness.

The vessel was brought back through Spithead in the same way that she came, and before one o'clock was once more fast at her moorings.

The result of the trial trip showed that the vessel was, with trifling alterations, really in good seagoing trim, and the directors at once met and determined that the ship should start for New York on Saturday morning (to-day). However, there should be no over-anxiety to save a day. The crew is said to be an unusually fine one. It is confidently anticipated that the voyage to New York will be made in less than ten days, which, from Southampton, would be a very good run. It is intended to take the *Great Eastern* over the bar, and moor her in the river in the very middle of New York.

Both in her external appearance and her internal accommodation and fittings the *Great Eastern* now presents a very different aspect compared with the time when she first steamed up to her moorings in Southampton Water in November last. The huge, black, coffin-like hull has now its sombre massiveness relieved by a broad streak of white, which, making an easy curve from stem to stern, gives lightness to her appearance, and shows off her beautiful lines to perfection. The row of black chimneys which also disfigured her have been painted cream colour; and these changes, with others as to the colour of her yards, make her look light and yachtlike, and more after the style of our swift seagoing packets than at first it seemed possible to produce in a vessel of such colossal proportions.

OUR DEFENCES.

THE report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of our national defences, and to consider the best means of rendering them complete, has been published.

The Commissioners say they are led to the opinion that neither our fleet, our standing army, nor our volunteer forces, nor even the three combined, can be relied on as sufficient in themselves for the security of the kingdom against foreign invasion. They indicate that an increase of the army or of our fortifications is absolutely necessary, and they compare the cost of the two. Estimating that the expenses of raising the men would amount to £111,000 per thousand, and their annual cost to £60,000 to £70,000, the Commission say:—

We do not express an opinion as to the permanent increase to the army which would be necessary under the circumstances supposed. It would, however, cost upon this calculation about eight millions at the outset, and nearly four millions annually afterwards, to double the number of regular troops now at home—viz., about 66,000 men, exclusive of the Indian *dépôts*; and this would not be an extraordinary increase if the aid of fortifications were to be rejected.

The same eight millions expended in fortifications would be far more effectual for the defence of the dockyards than any such increase of the regular army, would incidentally provide barrack accommodation for some thousands of men, and would entail no future annual charge, beyond a small sum for maintenance, and the expense of embodying the substitutes for regular troops, whether volunteers, fencibles, or militia, for three weeks' training—which could not much exceed one-twentieth of the cost of an equal regular force.

It is laid down that we cannot fortify the whole assailable portion of the coast, and that fortifications should be restricted to vital points. The Royal Dockyards are vital points, and they should be greatly strengthened. The Commissioners strongly advise that Woolwich should be fortified.

As to London—

The defence of London has not been brought under our consideration, and it is therefore only necessary to point out that it does not materially affect the conclusions we have arrived at with regard to the fortification of the dockyards. If London were placed in such a state of defence as to render an attack on it improbable by an enemy established on shore, even in such force as to be able to hold in check any army that could be brought against him, an invader's attention would then be turned to the dockyards and arsenals, as by the destruction of these he might hope to annihilate the naval power of the country and deprive it of further means of resistance. If, on the other hand, London cannot be rendered capable of resistance after the defeat of the army in the field, the dockyards and arsenals, if fortified, become places of refuge from which the defence of the country can be protracted or means of resistance organised; and unless these are capable of resistance our naval means fall with the capital, and the whole power of the nation is practically in abeyance.

The Commissioners do not recommend stationary floating batteries, but movable floating batteries are approved of.

Then as to cost:—

The amount of our special estimate is £10,390,000; of which sum £1,895,000 is for the purchase of land, £7,000,000 for the fortifications we recommend for erection, £500,000 for the armament of works, and £1,000,000 for floating defences. To this must be added £1,460,000 for works already sanctioned and in course of execution. The above sum includes the provision of barrack accommodation, for the most part bombproof, for about 30,000 men, with all the space and conveniences provided for troops under ordinary arrangements; and for nearly double that number when the works are fully garrisoned for defence. This accommodation must have been equally provided under any other system of defence, and is already urgently required in many of the places it is proposed to fortify.

We conclude with a concise statement, in a tabular form, of the number of guns, amount of barrack accommodation, and probable expense of all the works the Commissioners have recommended, together with similar information respecting those in progress:—

Station.	Guns.	Barrack Accommodation, chiefly Bomb-proof.	Expense of Works, including Purchase of Land.
No.	Total No.	No. of Men.	Total.
PORTSMOUTH AND ISLE OF WIGHT.			
Recommended by Royal Commission	987	7320	£ 2,400,000
In works in progress	280	1500	£ 400,000
	1267	8820	2,800,000
PLYMOUTH.			
Recommended	742	7010	£ 2,670,000
In works in progress	120	1000	£ 350,000
	862	8010	3,020,000
PEMBROKE.			
Recommended	163	1700	£ 600,000
In works in progress	150	1000	£ 165,000
	313	2700	765,000
PORTLAND.			
Recommended £100,000* for purchase of land and £150,000 for works already projected.			*250,000
In works in progress	300	2300	£ 380,000
	300	2300	630,000
THAMES.			
Recommended	110	1100	£ 180,000
MEDWAY AND SHEERNESS.			
Recommended	204	1400	£ 450,000
CHATHAM.			
Recommended	335	3550	£ 1,350,000
WOOLWICH.			
Recommended	150	1500	£ 700,000
DOVER.			
Recommended	30	300	£ 170,000
In works in progress	60	300	£ 165,000
	90	600	335,000
CORK.			
Recommended	90	600	£ 120,000
	3271	30,580	
Total Guns and Barracks.			
Armaments of Works recommended by Royal Commission			£ 500,000
Floating Defences			£ 1,000,000
Total Estimate of Expense			£ 11,850,000

THE COMMANDER OF THE "GREAT EASTERN"

To-day is the day definitively decided upon for the sailing of the *Great Eastern* from Southampton to New York; but until the great ship is really under way the public will hardly feel disposed to put faith in the directors' announcement. We trust, however, that this time they may be able to keep their word, and that the ship, although sent to sea with a foul bottom, which will, of course, interfere materially with its rate of speed, will make a safe and rapid passage across the Atlantic.

With respect to the new commander, Captain Vine Hall, there is a universal concurrence of testimony as to his fitness for the important post to which he has been appointed. For many years he commanded steam-ships in the Mediterranean, to the Cape, Australia, South America, India, &c. Assuperintendent for two years of the General Screw Steam Company's establishment at Southampton, and subsequently in a similar position in London, he has had full opportunities of becoming thoroughly conversant with the mechanism of steam-engines. As a bold and skilful navigator Captain Hall so much distinguished himself, when in command of the *Cressus*, as to elicit the warm approbation of the late Mr. Brunel, who was also so much struck with the originality of his contrivance for repairing the ship in the absence of a dock that he would have proposed him as a member of the Civil Engineers' Institute—a distinction, however, which Captain Hall declined. In the same vessel he subsequently distinguished himself in the trying crisis of a ship on fire with troops on board, and managed matters in such a masterly way as to elicit the thanks of the then Board of Admiralty. In the *Golden Fleece*, with troops for India, he made the quickest run ever known between England and Calcutta, and was the first English shipmaster who volunteered for the steam examination, in which he took an extra first-class certificate. Captain Hall will be fortunate in having as one of his chief officers Mr. Sewell, whom the public will not forget as the brave and devoted sailor who stood steadily at his post—the central wheel, on which the safety of the ship depended—whilst the decks burst up under his feet, and he was almost overwhelmed with the descending shower of fragments of glass, cinders, boiling water, and the usual débris of the great explosion.

MAY-DAY IN MOSCOW.

On the north-eastern part of Moscow the ancient earth wall which encircles the city is skirted by the Forest of Sokolniki. The Russian word *sokol*, signifying "hawk," here revives an historical recollection; for in the forest just mentioned the Czars of Muscovy were, in former times, accustomed to enjoy the diversion of hawking. The forest has now become the Bois de Boulogne, or the Hyde Park, of Moscow, being the favourite resort of fashionable promenaders and equestrians. Round the borders of the forest, and also within its boundaries, are numbers of beautiful villas, whilst broad carriage-drives and footpaths intersect each other in every direction. Nature and art have made this place a worthy rival to the fine park of Petrowsky, on the high road to St. Petersburg.

Every year, on the 1st of May, the opening of spring is greeted by a grand "Promenade Monstre" in the Forest of Sokolniki. In this festival all grades of the population take part. Early in the morning long streams of pedestrians are seen moving from all parts of the city in the direction of the Forest of Sokolniki. The numbers and elegance of the equipages cannot fail to excite the astonishment of foreigners. In no other city of Europe could such an occasion set so many horses and carriages in motion. Vehicles of every class and description, from the nobleman's splendid carriage-and-four to the little one-horse droschki of the *iswoschtchik*, through the broad highroad leading to Sokolniki. All are enveloped in clouds of dust; for dust—that plague of Moscow—is usually very abundant at the May festival, and its destructive effects are speedily observable on the gay dresses of the ladies. Only the finest equipages are admitted into that part of the forest called the park, and there they defile in the best order, under the supervision of the mounted gendarmes and the Cossacks. The animated picture pre-

CAPTAIN VINE HALL, COMMANDER OF THE GREAT EASTERN.
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLTBLANK.)

sented by the multitudes of horses, carriages, gay dresses, and holiday faces has an unspeakable charm for the Muscovites, though they may well be somewhat *blasés* by such scenes, for some spectacle or other of the same kind is repeated several times in the course of the year.

The chief interest of the May festival, especially to a foreigner, consists in the opportunity it affords for observing the manners of the common people. Whilst the equipages of the nobility and of the wealthy merchants roll along in interminable lines, the people collect in the cool recesses of the forest, and from amidst every group rises the steam of the shining samowar (the Russian tea-kettle). Whenever a family party undertake an excursion the samowar and tea-things are either carried with them or hired at the place of rendezvous. It is amusing to observe the gusto with which a bearded Russian of the lower class swallows his tea on a gala day like that of the May festival. The motley groups assembled beneath the trees, with their gipsy fires and tea-tackle, have a very picturesque effect, whilst numerous pedlars of every sort, itinerant musicians, and barrel-organ-grinders serve to heighten the animation of the scene. Military bands are stationed in various parts of the park, and some families of the higher class have tents erected near the grand promenade. In the Governor's tent a banquet is usually served.

INVESTITURE OF THE GARTER.

HER Majesty held an investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, on Monday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace.

The following Knights Grand Cross of the Order were severally introduced into the presence of the Sovereign between Sir John Pakington and Sir William Gomm, two junior Knights Grand Cross present, when the Queen, assisted by the Prince Consort, Grand Master of the order, invested them with the Riband, Badge, and Star of the military division of the first class of the order—viz., Admiral of the Fleet Sir John West, Admiral Sir William Gage, General Sir George Scovell, General Lord Downes, Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, Admiral Sir George Seymour, General Sir Frederic Stovin, General Sir James Fergusson, Lieut.-General Sir John Bell.

Sir James Fergusson also received from the Queen the honours of Knighthood with the Sword of State.

The following Knights Commanders were then severally introduced, received the honour of Knighthood, and were invested by her Majesty with the Insignia of the respective Divisions in the Second Class of the Order to which they have been appointed. Military:—Colonel Horsford, late Rifle Brigade; Lieut.-General Bainbridge, Lieut.-General Thomas Napier, Lieut.-General the Hon. Charles Gore, Lieut.-General Samuel Ellis, Vice-Admiral Wallis, Lieut.-General George Harding. Civil:—Mr. Rowland Hill, Mr. Frederic Halliday, Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart.; Colonel Peter Melvill Melvill, Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Edwardes, Mr. Charles Lennox Wyke.

After which the undermentioned Companions of the order were severally introduced, and received from the Sovereign their respective decorations in the military and civil divisions of the third class of the order, viz.:—Military: Lieut.-Colonel Ballard, Bombay Engineers; Lieut.-Colonel Scudamore, 14th Light Dragoons; Colonel Jacob, 5th Bombay Light Infantry; Colonel Dennis, 60th Rifles; Lieut.-Colonel Payn, 53rd Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Hocker, Royal Marines. Civil: Mr. Martin, Examining Physician to the Secretary of State for India in Council; Mr. May, Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons; Colonel Hill, Governor of Sierra Leone; Mr. M'Leod, Bengal Civil Service Financial Commissioner. Punjab: Mr. Thornton, Bengal Civil Service Commissioner of the Jhelum Division, Punjab; Mr. Tucker, Bengal Civil Service Commissioner, Benares; Mr. Alexander, Bengal Civil Service Commissioner, Rohilund; Mr. Dunlop, Bengal Civil Service Magistrate of Meerut; Mr. Forbes, Bengal Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Oude; Mr. Ricketts, Bengal Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Loodianah; Mr. Wake, Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate of Shahabad; Colonel Lawrence, Bengal Cavalry Agent to her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Rajpootana; Lieut.-Colonel Marsden, late Bengal Army Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore; Major Becher, Bengal Engineers, Deputy Commissioner, Hazara; Major Laurence, Bengal Infantry, Commanding the Lahore Police and Cashmere Contingent.

THE REMOVAL OF WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—The adjourned meeting of Old Westminsters on this subject was held on Wednesday in the school-room—the Dean of Westminster in the chair. There were present the Archbishop of York, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Westminster, Earl Amherst, the Earl of Mayo, the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Stradbroke, Lord Llanover, Lord Broughton, Lord Ebury, Lord John Russell, Lord Charles Russell, the Rev. Lord John Thynne (Sub-Dean), the Dean of Christ Church, the Master of Trinity, Sir David Dundas, Sir Walter Stirling, Dr. Cureton, the Bishop of Moray and Ross, and many other personages of distinction. The result of the discussion was that an influential committee of Old Westminsters was formed to consider on the best means of improving the school on its present site, and, if that should be found impracticable, to report on the feasibility of its removal.



MAY-DAY FESTIVAL IN THE FOREST OF SOKOLNIKI, NEAR MOSCOW.—(FROM A SKETCH BY H. SCHERRER.)

GENERAL GARIBALDI.

The Life of Garibaldi. From Authentic Documents. Ward and Lock, 153, Fleet-street.

The anxieties of the entire of the reasoning world, of every human being who regards with interest and appreciation the progress and civilisation of his fellow-men, are at the present time occupied with the acts of the illustrious subject of this biography. Not many weeks since it appeared as though despotism had consolidated itself into an irresistible irresponsible power. To train a portion of the human race to the use of arms—to keep them from association with their fellows, and thus to extinguish half their sympathies—to reward them for deeds of blood and violence, and to proclaim their profession honoured above all others, appeared a movement upon the part of the tyrants with which peoples, however oppressed, could not hope to struggle. The great man whose name is prefixed to this article has done more than even to break the trammels of an enslaved nation. He has vindicated human nature, and, from being the tools of a bloodthirsty monomaniac, is daily elevating hundreds not of friends but of enemies into the associated supporters of peace, freedom, and enlightenment. From the work before us we learn that Garibaldi was born at Nice, on the 4th of July, 1807, and that he has always displayed a decided liking for the maritime profession, by which most of his relatives subsisted. His first employment was sought and obtained in the service of the Bey of Tunis, but the opportunity for distinction was not sufficiently decided to induce the future hero to remain in command of "twenty small and badly-armed vessels," manned, moreover, by "nigger" successors of the old Barbary corsairs. Thence he proceeded to South America, to aid a new Republican movement in the province of Rio Grande. At Monte Video he received a shot in his neck which newly terminated his life. He was shortly afterwards captured and thrown into prison, whence he escaped. On being recaptured he was tortured by being publicly suspended, for two hours, by his hands. "For a lengthened period," we are told, "one of the sufferer's arms remained useless to him, and even to the present day Garibaldi bears traces of this barbarous treatment."

It was in South America that Garibaldi made the acquaintance of the lady who afterwards became his first wife. His adventures in Buenos Ayres, and his assistance in the gallant defence of Rome, are set forth at length in the highly interesting work before us. It is difficult to peruse these pages without remarking the many and extraordinary "hair-breadth escapes" of this marvellous man of our day. It appears almost instinctive to infer that a man who has been spared through such great and various dangers must be a man for whom is reserved, by providential destiny, a high and peculiar duty upon earth.



COUNCIL AT SAN MARINO. GARIBALDI'S FOLLOWERS REFUSE TO SURRENDER.



GARIBALDI AND THE PEASANT GUIDES

Garibaldi appears never to have considered personal safety, when the accomplishment of his object was at stake. At San Marino, after his retreat from Rome with his legionaries, surrounded by the ships and by the soldiers of his enemies, it was yet considered advisable to offer terms to the daring free-lance. He was promised a regular passport and a passage to America, but the terms were refused by himself and his followers. The following extract will explain the subject of our second illustration:—

"GARIBALDI AND HIS GUIDES.

"From all sides the enemy now hurried up to occupy the outlets from the little territory of San Marino. More than 10,000 men collected in one day, inclosed in a narrow circle those who had been simple enough to believe in Austrian respect for neutrals. It was midnight; worn out by long watching, the majority of the legionaries were sleeping, stretched on the pavement of the streets, already incumbered with horses and baggage. Garibaldi, however, was awake. Seated on a stone, he was examining by the light of a lantern a topographical map of the environs, and now and then interrogating three villagers seated by his side. He listened with his habitual coolness to the most discouraging accounts about the enemy's strength and position. At times he raised his eyes, and, fixing them on one of the villagers, seemed trying to discover the truth or falsehood in his features. He only read surprise at the part they were playing: the good faith of the simple people then appeared to him evident, and he took them all three as his guides."

It was during this flight that Garibaldi had the unhappiness to lose his heroic wife, whose fate, and its effect upon her husband, are thus feelingly described:—

"DEATH OF MADAME GARIBALDI.

"The three fugitives wandered for two days from forest to forest, with the design of finding a refuge at Ravenna. The peasants aided them to hide, and at times—what seems almost incredible—the police kindly offered them assistance when they did not act as their guides. All this aid was not too much; for the Austrians, having learned the rout and landing of the Garibaldians, were searching the country in every direction to chase them like wild beasts. On the third day the fugitives, still preoccupied with their escape from the enemy, had scarce commenced their flight than Annita made a sign to stop, and she almost fell to the ground, so utterly was she exhausted."

"Garibaldi and his comrade hastened to support her and bear her to a neighbouring farm, where they hoped to find food and means to carry her to a place of security. But, on arriving there, they learned from

some sailors that the Austrians were close on their track, and they were forced to retreat at full speed. Fortunately, a noble-minded man supplied a phaeton, with which the flight was continued during several hours. Towards evening the three fugitives had arrived at a cheese-farm at no great distance from Ravenna, the property of the Marquis Guiccioli, where the ill-fated Annita fainted. They stopped at once, and went to ask asylum and help at the nearest spot. Garibaldi took his precious burden in his arms, carried the sick woman to a small bed piously offered by the good rustics, whom noble sentiments of humanity caused to forget the ferocious menaces of the Austrian Proconsul; and, after having asked for a draught, with which her husband tried to refresh her parched lips, she expired—victim of conjugal affection and marvellous zeal for the cause of the people! May Italy raise a monument to such a woman which will render her memory immortal!

"This unexpected loss struck Garibaldi with stupor, and if he did not shed a tear upon his wife's corpse it was because, hardened by misfortune, by long exile, and the woes his country suffered, the sources of tears were dried up. Still, the pallor which has covered his face since that catastrophe remains as an ineffaceable testimony of the grief he suffered. The fear of compromising the honest farmers who, were he surprised in their houses by the Austrians, would have suffered dearly for the hospitality they granted, decided Garibaldi on departing so soon as, with his comrade's help, he had given an humble burial to his wife's body in an adjoining field."

Garibaldi, as is well known, found his next asylum in New York. Of the nature of his avocations there, and of the manner in which a truly great nature can accommodate itself to circumstances, we have an illustration in

"A REVOLUTIONIST'S LIFE IN FREEDOM.

"In 1850, in one of the least-frequented streets of New York, by the side of a small candle-factory, was a tobaccoist's shop, kept by a Genoese of about sixty years of age, handsome, tall, with a noble face and lofty language. It was Joseph Garibaldi, formerly General, chief of a Government, Minister of War; who now sold cigars to support himself in the land of exile. At this period one of Garibaldi's friends, an officer in the Genoese navy, arrived at New York, and his first visit was to the illustrious Captain. He found him, as he told me, with his shirt-sleeves turned up, engaged in a corner of his shop in dipping wicks attached to short canes into a pan of boiling tallow. 'I am happy to see you,' he said, 'and I should like to shake your hand, but mind the tallow! You have arrived at a capital moment; I have just solved a nautical problem which has bothered me for a long time;' and, after giving the formula and solution of his problem, he added, 'How droll it is that I found it at the bottom of this well of tallow! No matter! I am growing weary of this trade; I have a longing to go to sea once more, and we shall meet again.'"



DEATH OF THE WIFE OF GARIBALDI.

The biography from which we have culled these extracts continues the career of the hero until the events of the last few weeks, in which Garibaldi has riveted more firmly than ever the attention of Europe by his descent upon Sicily, an achievement no less marvellous in its success than in its daring. At its outset there were not wanting those among his friends whose hopes yielded to timidity; others, again, entertained unreasoning expectations from the great liberator's previous successes. Of one of these a story is told that he is reported to have intimated his opinion that Garibaldi would not be killed in his attempt because "in all his battles he never had been killed yet!" Those who better understood the nature of this great man knew that, daring as any enterprise of his might be, he would never enter upon it blindly and without probability of success. After all, this is one great quality of heroism. To know the point at which courage, energy, and unflinching industry may be brought hopefully to bear, and then to bring them at command, is the real secret of victory and of human greatness. Mere animal "pluck" is but a mere ingredient in heroism, as illustrated in the career of such men as Cromwell, Washington, and Garibaldi. This one may suffice for a champion pugilist; but it requires intellect, calm, patient, and persevering, and no less unremitting toil, to transform a sailor boy into the liberator of nations groaning for freedom.

We have only to add that the "Illustrated Life of Garibaldi" is published in a cheap form, is liberally illustrated, and contains 123 closely-printed octavo pages of condensed and authentic information respecting the career of its illustrious subject.

The "Illustrated Life of Garibaldi," from which the foregoing particulars are derived, and from which our illustrations are taken, is a capital shilling's worth, full of engravings, and containing a mass of most interesting information respecting the career of its illustrious object. At the present time, when the exploits of Garibaldi are exciting almost universal admiration, a work like this will be eagerly sought after and eagerly read.

THE OPERAS.

THE performances this week at Her Majesty's Theatre have included "Semiramide," "The Barber of Seville," and the last act of "Rigoletto." "Semiramide" was, we imagine, produced for the sake of Mdle. Alboni, and it is her admirable singing in the part of Arsace that constitutes the chief attraction in the representation of that opera. In spite, however, of our boasted progress in music, as in all other arts and sciences, it seems impossible to play "Semiramide" now at either of our Operas as it was played thirty years ago at the Royal Italian. At Covent Garden there is no contralto (not even the charming Mdme. Nantier-Didiée) who could execute the music of Arsace like Alboni. Then Mdme. Griati, the great Semiramide, is passing away without being replaced; and certainly neither Graziani could act nor could Faure sing the part of Assur as it was acted and sung by Tamburini. Belart, at Her Majesty's Theatre, sings the music of Idreno to perfection; Everardi, as Assur, displays more intelligence than facility; and Mdle. Titiens, as the Assyrian Queen, gives fresh evidence of vocal and histrionic talent of a high order, but without rendering the character one of her best. Nothing can be more beautiful than some portions of her singing, and here and there she really interests us in the fate of Semiramide, though it is very difficult to feel any sympathy for the stage embodiments of personages who lived a good many thousand years ago, even if they lived at all. Such a performance of such a part would make the fortune of most singers, but Mdle. Titiens' Semiramide is not to be compared with her Valentine or her Donna Anna. The orchestra makes up in noise for what it wants in fullness of tone, and slovenliness of expression is here and there covered if not concealed by rapidity of execution. If nothing is better calculated to show off the qualities of a first-rate band, nothing also is more sure to expose the shortcomings of an inferior one than the magnificent overture to "Semiramide" and the equally magnificent march in the opening scene (which, by-the-way, under the lively baton of Signor Arditi, ceases to be a march and becomes a run). A stranger knows after that what he has to expect for the rest of the evening, and does or does not protect his ears with his hands (probably the former at Her Majesty's Theatre) according to the sensitiveness of his tympanum. All this, however, is worth enduring in order to hear Mdle. Alboni in the part of Arsace; so rare are the opportunities of hearing perfect music executed in perfect style by a singer whose voice is also perfection. The faultless vocalisation of Mdle. Alboni in the opera of "Semiramide" reminds us of an ingenious compliment, in the form of a complaint, said (by the *Musical World*) to have been addressed to her by the facetious M. Vivier. One evening, after a performance of the "Barbier," Vivier, who is not given to paying compliments, stepped out of his usual indifference to pay one to Alboni, which (Vivier's compliments being as original as his bons-mots) was equally original and expressive: "I should be glad, Mademoiselle," he said, "if you would here and there sing a few false notes. You sing everything with such perfection that it produces no effect upon me; I should like a little bad singing to give relief to your admirable qualities. Just one doubtful note I beg of you from time to time." But Vivier remonstrated in vain.

Mdme. Borghi-Mamo sings the music of Rosina in "The Barber of Seville" almost as well as Mdle. Alboni does that of Arsace in "Semiramide." Certainly she is the best Rosina of the season, and probably the best Rosina living; we say this with all due respect to the charming, brilliantly singing Mdme. Carvalho, whose only fault is that she has not an Italian voice. M. Everardi, who was said by his numerous friends to be unrivalled as Figaro, has, probably for that reason, been replaced in the part of the barber by M. Gassier. A new buffo, too, Signor Ciampi, has made his appearance in the character of Bartolo, and with remarkable success. Signor Ciampi is very young to have such a deep, full, sonorous bass voice as he possesses. One is born a tenor or a baritone, but a basso profondo is usually made—sometimes out of a failing baritone, and occasionally from the remains of a dilapidated tenor. These singers have been known to play Almaviva in their youth, Figaro in their mediæval days, and Bartolo in their decline. The human voice appears to get thick and crusty with age; but this Signor Ciampi is a young man who appears to have acquired a rich, full-flavoured, lower F with years of discretion. He is, moreover, an excellent comic actor, and is, in all respects, a great acquisition to the theatre. We learn from one of our morning contemporaries that the new bass is only twenty-one years of age; and, as he is already a first-rate vocalist, he has something like half a century of artistic success before him—for a basso profondo usually goes on singing until he dies. We are further informed that Edinburgh, not London, was the first to make known the merits of Signor Ciampi to Great Britain, he having been a member of the Italian Opera company engaged by Mr. George Wood for the winter recreation of the music-loving inhabitants of the Scottish capital. His earliest laurels were won at Venice, whence he proceeded to Edinburgh. From Edinburgh Signor Ciampi went to Brussels, where he performed at the Italian Opera with the utmost success; and from Brussels made his way to London, being included in the multifarious arrangements organised for his patrons by the present lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The great musical event of the week, then, has been the début of Signor Ciampi.

At the Royal Italian Opera illness and domestic affliction have been at work, but, while necessitating more than one change of performance, have not prevented the management from giving several admirable representations of the "Puritani," of "Dinorah," and of "Fra Diavolo." The "Puritani" (like "Semiramide" at the other theatre) was played on Monday—a night not included in the subscription, and which the public have not yet learned to regard as an Opera night. Mdme. Penco appeared for the first time in the part of Elvira. Singers and orchestra were alike excellent; the piece was put upon the stage in the style which has gained celebrity for the Royal Italian Opera, not less as a spectacular than as a musical theatre; and yet Bellini's charming work was played, so to speak, to empty boxes. The extra-night system, by fatiguing the singers and musicians, has a very injurious effect upon the performances, and gives them an air of routine at every

opera-house where it is adopted. It produces a feeling of indifference among amateurs who used to look forward with eagerness to the twice-a-week performances of the Laporte days; and, finally, it does not pay the managers, who find it quite as much as they can do to fill their theatres on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and who had, therefore, much better leave Mondays and Fridays alone.

To-night (Saturday) "La Gazza Ladra" is to be repeated at the Royal Italian Opera, with Mdme. Penco, Mdme. Nantier-Didiée, Ronconi, Faure, Tagliafico, &c., in the principal parts.

At her Majesty's Theatre "Lucia" is to be produced, with Mdle. Titiens in the character of the heroine, and Herr Steiner, a new German tenor, as Edgardo.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. FIFTH AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.

MR. G. H. THOMAS contributes two works—a "Parade at Potsdam" in honour of the Queen's visit, August 17, 1858, which is picturesque, spirited, and as interesting as a representation of such a formal subject could be made; and "Dimanche," an admirable scene of French festive life, in which the heroes are superb soldiers and the heroines vivacious gossips.

Mr. O'Neill's "Volunteer" pleases no one so much as either his "Eastward Ho!" or his companion picture to that work ("The Return from India")—both of which, by-the-way, are now being exhibited side by side at a gallery in Piccadilly. The "volunteer" is not, as might be expected, a member of a rifle corps, but a sailor who, from the deck of a vessel in full wreck, volunteers to swim with a rope to the surf-beaten shore on the rocks of which it is stranded. Mr. O'Neill's crew are not in such a desperate position as that of Géricault's "Medusa," where the sailors are seen dead, dying, or half mad from anguish on their miserable raft; but we mention the two pictures together because it has been suggested that Mr. O'Neill has partially failed in his endeavour to represent a terrible shipwreck though never having witnessed a scene of the kind, and because, while it is equally certain that Géricault never witnessed anything like the shipwreck of the *Medusa*, he has succeeded by the force of his imagination in conveying to us all the horrors of one of the most awful calamities that ever happened at sea. In Mr. O'Neill's picture the principal figure, as well as the groups of despondent men, women, and children by which it is surrounded, look as if they had been painted from a stage representation of a shipwreck rather than from any image of a shipwreck conceived by the artist himself. In other words, there is a secondhand, conventional air about them which was quite absent from the two Indian mutiny pictures. It has been surmised that an incident in the wreck of the *Royal Charter* may have furnished Mr. O'Neill with the subject of his latest work. If so, this is the third year that he has drawn his inspiration from strictly contemporaneous history—a very dangerous system, rigidly pursued. We do not mean to say that an event of great significance should be allowed to lay by until it is as dry as a fig before it is used for poetic or pictorial purposes, but merely that that is a very *ad captandum* style of painting which depends for its success on its connection with affairs of the day, and that the painter who pursues it is likely to be led away from the higher objects of his art, to say nothing of the fate that awaits his pictures which, a few years afterwards, will be about as interesting as last week's newspapers or yesterday's playbills.

Mr. Lehmann, who, from his style not less than from his name, we imagine to be a foreigner, has contributed a very interesting view of "Early Morning in the Pontine Marshes," in which "a boat in charge of harvest-labourers and laden with maize meets, near Terracina, one of the herds of buffaloes employed by the Papal Government to clear the canal of rank and choking vegetation." The Pope's own buffaloes look vigorous, and are, probably, the most efficient and trustworthy officials in the service of his Holiness. The "Convent Dole," by the same artist, is a gloomy picture for Italy, but the figures of the Italian beggars at the convent gate—an interesting boy and girl, and a hideous but picturesque old woman—are admirable.

The subject of a clever picture by Miss Solomon is from Charles Reade's "Peg Woffington," or rather from Messrs. Reade and Taylor's "Masks and Faces," which, it may be remembered, is constructed on the same subject—the novel either being adapted from the play or the play from the novel. Most playgoers are familiar with the scene in which the popular actress visits the poor dramatist. "All honour," says Mr. Reade, "to such creatures as this, that come like sunshine into poor men's houses and tune drooping hearts to daylight and hope." This is the scene Miss Solomon has painted, and her painting will certainly be appreciated by those who have read the novel or who have seen Mrs. Stirling and Mr. Webster in the play. But, of course, these pictures of the "illustration" kind are intelligible only to those who are acquainted with the works illustrated—a sufficient reason, as it appears to us, for not painting them at all. Artists who do paint them, instead of being indebted only to their own observation and imagination, owe the subjects and characters of their pictures to books, and ought, therefore, to rank lower than those who can find subjects for themselves—that is to say, can *invent* as well as depict. Putting this consideration aside, we are astonished it does not strike painters that in representing scenes known only to a certain number of readers, but which painters, because they are familiar with them themselves, seem to think must be known to everybody, they are limiting, in the most suicidal manner, the number of those to whom they might otherwise address themselves.

Paul de Kock once wrote an amusing novel called "L'homme aux trois paires de culottes." Mr. Paed has painted a picture, not humorous, but in the humorous style, called "His Only Pair." As the hero of Mr. Paed's picture lived in Scotland, we do not see why he could not have dispensed with even one pair of what in other countries are considered indispensable. There is not much fun in this work, unless we allow that it is fun to be in want of nether garments; in which case the Scotch Highlands must be the funniest region of the funniest country in the world. There is grace, however, in Mr. Paed's drawing; and his colouring is almost always pleasing, though not invariably true.

Mr. Patten has ventured to send a portrait of "Isaiah," which is like some of the Prophets one sees nowadays (who are generally mad), but as unlike Isaiah as Michael Angelo's statue of Moses is like Moses. A painter who had enough imagination to trace the features of a probable Isaiah upon canvas would be equal in power to the poet who could write the inspired language of the first among the poets.

Mr. Marcus Stone has contributed a curious work, which represents a young man sharpening a sword, and about to receive a Bible from the hands of a man who is old enough to know better. The story is not well made out on the canvas, but we learn from the catalogue that the painting has been executed in illustration of these lines of Byron, or, rather, that these lines may be taken as the key to it:—

For freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled, oft is e'er won.

The wicked old man, with the Bible in his hand, is pretending then (after the fashion of the false teachers in Béranger's "Bon Dieu") that the Bible, as Christians read it, teaches men to kill one another (*si j'ai dit cela que le diable m'emporte*), whereas the most that can be said is that it does not in certain cases, and to certain men, forbid war. We detect the mixture of bloodthirstiness and religion, especially as religious feeling has never tempered the severity of those who have been the conquerors in religious wars—the only wars in which quarter is always denied. All this does not interfere with the fact that Mr. Marcus Stone paints forcibly, his power being especially shown in the face and figure of the young man.

The late Frank Stone is represented by a picture which may be advantageously compared with anything that he exhibited during his lifetime. A couple of Boulogne shrimpgirls with their nets are seen wending their way along the coast. The two have different temperaments, or have met with different fates, for one has bright eyes and is full of activity and vivacity, while the other is languid, weary, and ready to sink beneath the load of net she is bearing along. The picture

is quite intelligible without the appropriate lines affixed to it in the catalogue:—

A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile a'.

It is, besides, more natural than most of Mr. Frank Stone's pictures; and the *matelots*, or "female sailors," as the fisherwomen of Boulogne curiously style themselves, are quite as pretty as any of the pretty girls (in a for-the-most-part-conventional style of prettiness) that that popular and now lamented artist has painted.

Mr. Augustus Egg's scene from "Taming of the Shrew" is vulgar and full of all the stage exaggerations that one expects to meet with now as a matter of course in theatrical representations of Shakespeare's plays. Until the stupid "traditions" of the actors are lost (a result which it would be worth purchasing even at the cost of an utter neglect of Shakespeare for a certain time) we shall never see Shakespeare's dramas played with the intelligence one has a right to expect from the cultivators of any artistic pursuit; and until actors have learned to interpret Shakespeare in a proper spirit we cannot expect artists who take actor-like views of his plays to "illustrate" them with propriety. Mr. Augustus Egg, though not in our opinion the great pictorial genius he is sometimes said to be, has painted many pictures that are far better than this coarsely-rendered scene from "Catherine and Petruchio."

Mr. J. B. Burgess has done for the present with Spain, which furnished him with several excellent subjects for pictures, and has painted a very dramatic scene called "Duty," in which a lady in the attitude of Leonora supplicates a soldier *not* in the attitude of the Count di Luna to let her into a prison, with a view, doubtless, of letting some one else out. In the lady's gestures are entreaties of the most desperate kind, on the ground money and bribes, in the sentry's face obduracy—which, however, must give way in time before gold pieces and beauty in distress. This picture is carefully and effectively painted, and is the best work Mr. Burgess has hitherto produced.

"The General Post Office—One Minute to Six," by Mr. Hicks, is of course offered as a faithful representation of the scene that may be witnessed every afternoon (Sundays excepted) in front of the letter-boxes at St. Martin's-le-Grand just before six o'clock. This is London life viewed through an Adelphi-Theatre medium. It is very like the last moment for posting as that particular instant might be described by a writer with a special facility of comic exaggeration and individualisation, together with a generally vulgar turn of mind, but it is unlike the real scene, and is by no means an improvement on it. Mr. Hicks's "Dividend Day at the Bank" was one of the most "popular" pictures of last year's exhibition—in the sense in which a barrel-organ tune is "popular." Next year we suppose we shall have "The Starting of the Train," or "Magazine Day in Paternoster-row."

We have already spoken of Mr. Horsley's "Showing a Preference," which is inferior, however, to the "Duenna's Return," by the same artist, a cleverly-composed scene, including, we need hardly say, a pair of lovers who are destined to be disagreeably disturbed in their soft discourse by the sudden appearance of the guardian hag.

We have more than once had occasion to call attention to the curious titles given by artists to their pictures. Mr. J. Barrett has painted one suggested by Sheridan's elopement with Miss Linley, which he calls "Sheridan assisting Miss Linley in her Flight from Bath." Mr. Barrett actually quotes from Moore's "Life" the passage which ends thus:—"She was conveyed by Sheridan in a sedan-chair from her father's house in the Crescent to a postchaise which waited for them in the London-road." Does Mr. Barrett imagine that Sheridan afterwards left her? As well might he paint the marriage of Sheridan to Miss Linley, and call it "Sheridan Assisting at Miss Linley's Wedding."

Mr. H. J. Stanley's "The Widow" (i.e., Italy) is an ethnological and political picture—

Teuton and Slave her masters of the hour;
To-morrow in their place the Frank may sit,
And bid her learn some other melody—

in which the ethnology and politics are all wrong, the Slaves of Austria being quite as much oppressed by the Teutons as ever were the Italians; while as for the Frank teaching the Italian "some other melody," it is notorious that Napoleonic invasions have always been performed to the tune of "Vive l'Empereur," and that the tyranny of the Frank is quite as bad as that of the Teuton. Mr. Stanley's "Widow" is, however, well conceived in a pictorial sense, and is full of character—the physiognomies of the Austrian soldiers being especially remarkable in this respect.

Mr. Armitage, whose works are always distinguished by loftiness of style, has painted this year a fine biblical picture, representing the mother of Moses immediately after she has exposed her child on the river's brink.

Mr. Dobson has sent an Adoration of the Shepherds (entitled "Bethlehem"); a German Ploughing Scene, in which a youth is being "trained in the way he should go" (we quote from the catalogue); another German picture called "Heim-kehr," which represents two children leading home a goat; and a charming little figure—by far the best thing he has contributed to this year's Academy—which is that of "Emilie aus Görwitz."

Mr. T. S. Cooper's "Crossing Newbiggin Muir in a Snowdrift, East Cumberland," is one of the best pictures that artist has produced. The peculiar wintry landscape is rendered with much power, and the effect of their snowy journey upon the well-painted cattle is happily shown.

Finally—for we must here conclude our notice—Miss Mutrie exhibits one of her exquisite flower-pieces, under the well-deserved title of "Where the Bee Sucks."

Doubtless there are other pictures in this exhibition (the most interesting, on the whole, that has been for some years past) to which attention might be called—in a few instances for their merits, in a great many for their faults. But it is impossible to speak of upwards of nine hundred pictures one by one. We believe we have said something good or bad, true or false, about every striking work in the collection; but sometimes, when we have mentioned one picture as the most remarkable specimens of its class, we have passed over others of the same class, not because they appeared to us unworthy of notice, but because in noticing them we should have had to repeat ourselves.

To conclude. Once more—and now positively for the last time—we think the committee of selection have done well this year in limiting the number of works received for exhibition, and the artists still better in striving—as, in most cases, they evidently have done—to do the fullest justice to their capabilities.

THE QUEEN AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—Her Majesty has intimated her intention to review the volunteer corps in and about London in Hyde Park on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at four p.m. As some applications have been received at the War Office from volunteer corps formed beyond the metropolitan district to be permitted to attend the review at their own expense, it has been decided that such applications shall be taken into consideration, with a view to the admission, so far as space and numbers will allow, of such corps as may be at an easy distance from London, provided their applications are received not later than Monday next, immediately after which each corps will be informed whether it will be possible to accept the offer.

GARIBALDI AT PESTH.—At a banquet given at Palermo on the occasion of the armistice Garibaldi (according to the *Courrier de Paris*) proposed as a toast—"The Independence of Hungary," and, turning to his Adjutant-General, Colonel Turr, said, "Friend, you were my guest at Como and Varese, and you are now my guest here; but in January next I will return your visit at Pesth."

THE CENSUS.—A public meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday night, to protest against those provisions of the Census Bill which require the people to make a statement of their religious profession. Mr. Baines, M.P., presided, and, in his opening remarks, set forth the reasons which caused Dissenters to regard the inquiry proposed to be put to them as an unwarrantable interference with personal opinion.—On the same day there was also a move on the other side. A deputation of clergymen and members of Parliament, headed by Lord Robert Montagu and Mr. Disraeli, waited upon Lord Palmerston for the purpose of urging his Lordship to retain the compulsory clauses. Lord Palmerston declared his intention to stand by the proposed form of enumeration.

LAW AND CRIME.

The extraordinary case of "Nottidge v. Prince," to which we last week adverted, has now become a legitimate subject for comment by the completion of the case on each side. From this evidence it appears that a Mr. Prince, who some years since received his ordination as a minister of the Church of England, was subsequently deprived of his license to preach, and that he then founded the now notorious Agapemone. A French philosopher has said, "Un sot trouve toujours de plus grands sots qui l'admirent," and the Rev. Mr. Prince, at the time when his preachings were considered most reprehensible by his Bishop, found followers, among others in four sister-ladies of limited intellect and considerable property. Just before he established his Agapemone, or "Abode of Love," he communicated to these ladies, then fatherless, what he pretended to be a Divine command that three of them should marry three of his creatures, named respectively Thomas, Price, and Cobbe. The fourth sister, for whom it does not appear to have been practicable to provide a husband so readily, was induced to transfer her entire property, between £5000 and £6000, to Mr. Prince. On the proceeds of these and similar transactions, the Agapemone was founded and endowed after its fashion. The fate of Mrs. Thomas appears to have been somewhat unhappy, inasmuch as she was cast off by her husband and driven out of the community, on account of being about to present her husband with a pledge of affection. Philoprogenitiveness does not appear to be recognised as a virtue at the "Abode of Love." Miss Nottidge, the spinster, quitted the Agapemone for a lunatic asylum, and the lunatic asylum for the Agapemone again, accordingly as the wishes of herself or of her friends happened to gain ascendancy. The religion of the Agapemone appears to be that a string of "dispensations," commencing with Adam, has at length culminated in "Brother Prince," after certain gradations, which could scarcely be mentioned without raising some suspicion of irreverence. The defence against the claim by the relatives of the deceased Miss Nottidge to set aside the transfer by her to Prince was more remarkable for the ingenuity with which it was argued than for its weight. The counsel for the defendant attempted to uphold that the influence of Prince was the legitimate influence of a priest of the Church of England conscientiously dissenting upon certain points from the ordinary practices of his Church. There was also another issue raised—namely, that the transfer was not wholly without consideration, inasmuch as Miss Nottidge received in exchange her maintenance in the Agapemone, with full enjoyment of its luxuries, to the day of her death. At the moment of writing this we have not yet received the Vice-Chancellor's judgment, which stands reserved, but it is probable that the second argument may have some effect, not in invalidating the transfer, but upon the amount to be recovered by the plaintiff.

We have had occasion recently to remark upon the tyranny imposed by labourers associated in trades' unions upon others who are not members of these societies. Mr. Corrie, one of the sitting magistrates at Bow-street, has just delivered an elaborate decision on this subject with reference to a charge against three labourers of endeavouring by threats of a strike to cause their employer to discharge two of their fellow-workmen who had engaged under the declaration of being non-society men. Mr. Corrie's judgment at full length ought to be circulated among the trade societies. After reminding his audience that his decision in a similar case against a man named Perham had been confirmed by the superior Courts, Mr. Corrie says:—"It is now matter of history that last year the unionist workmen made a strike for the purpose of compelling the masters to pay the same wages for nine hours' work as had before been paid for ten hours' labour. It is also matter of history that the men failed in that object. In the course of that unfortunate dispute the masters determined that they would not employ any man who would not consent to work under the document. The present is the same declaration as the one mentioned in the threat of the defendants. Let us see what this declaration is. The workman declares as follows:—"I declare that I am not now, nor will I during the continuance of my engagement with you, become a member of or support any society which, directly or indirectly, interferes with the arrangements of this or any other establishment, or the hours or terms of labour; and that I recognise the right of employers and employed individually to make any trade arrangements on which they may choose to agree." Now I say, as a lawyer, that it did not require an Act of Parliament to make illegal any association or combination of men which attempts to interfere with such matters; they were illegal combinations at common law. Then it comes to this—all the masters have asked their men to promise is, that the men will not belong to an illegal society; all that the men have declared is, that they will not be guilty of a crime. Now, sitting here to administer the law independently between the masters and the men, and between one class of workmen and another, I say 'that societies with such objects are tyrannous.' I say that nothing can be more monstrous or illegal than the conduct of the defendants, who have combined together and threatened the prosecutor that they would strike, and have, in fact, struck work, with a view to prevent him from carrying on his business unless he will discharge men whose only offence, as far as I can see, is that, at the request of their employer, they have promised not to break the law. I have said that nothing can be more monstrous and illegal, and I add that few crimes can be named which are more wicked. The object which the defendants have in view is to deprive innocent men of the means of getting their living, and thus to drive their wives and families into the workhouse, unless these poor men will also offend against the law by joining these illegal societies." It may be seen that Mr. Corrie's views are precisely those which we have already expressed with reference to this most unhappy dispute—views which have, we believe, been already advocated and approved by all the unbiased organs of public opinion—and which we believe to be entertained by all except the deluded victims of the agitators who dominate over the trade societies. Those who are the best friends of the labourer concur in the opinions so energetically stated by the magistrate. The defendants, in the case under notice, with the exception of one man, against whom a charge was not proved, were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, in the House of Correction, but were released upon bail, after having given notice of appeal.

One of the curious cases continually recurring of a lady committing theft has just been made public. The alleged culprit is said to have stolen from a stall kept by Lady Emily Peel, at the Crystal Palace Fancy Fair, an embroidered toilet-cover, which she concealed under her dress. She then walked away, but returned and stole a pair of gloves. A policeman who was in attendance in plain clothes observed the transaction and captured the offender as she was in the act of placing them in her reticule. He took her into custody, when she at first pretended that she had bought the goods, and afterwards that she had picked them up. She offered the constable "any amount of money" not to take her to the station, but he was inexorable. It is said that witnesses of the highest position attended to speak to the hitherto irreproachable character of the prisoner, who, nevertheless, has been committed for trial at the Sessions. It is very easy for superficial persons in cases such as this to uphold the propriety of equal law for rich and poor, and to sneer at the phrase "monomania" by which others may have designated the cause of similar acts. It must be a feeble judgment which cannot draw a distinction between an act of obedience to an irrational and ruinous impulse, and the deliberate crime of the professed thief whose only subsistence lies in plunder. The difference is no less in the actual punishment involved in a similar sentence upon culprits of the respective classes. In the one case the arrest alone implies utter degradation and unspeakable misery, not only to the offender but to her family; in the other it is taken simply as a disagreeable liability incident to the profession, and received ordinarily with as much patience as ordinary people bring to bear upon a term of sickness. A heavy pecuniary fine in the case of the "lady thief" might certainly be supposed to be a punishment severe enough for a petty infraction of the laws of property, when the ruffian of any degree who may choose to knock down and trample upon the first unlucky passenger he may meet is sure to receive the option of obtaining his discharge at a cost of from 40s. to £5.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

JEWEL ROBBERY.—Emily Lawrence, twenty-one, described as a married woman, and James Pearce, twenty-eight, were charged with stealing four diamond bracelets, value £600, the property of Messrs. Hunt and Roskill. The prosecutors are the well-known jewellers in Bond-street. In the month of November last the female prisoner, who was elegantly dressed, went to the prosecutors' shop and asked to look at some trinkets and other valuable articles, and asked that some should be put on one side, and stated that she would come on the following day and decide which she would take. She never came again, and a day or two afterwards several valuable bracelets and other articles were missed. An emerald that had formed a portion of one of the bracelets was subsequently presented at Messrs. Hunt's establishment for sale, and it appeared that this emerald had been given to a person named Hannaford to dispose of upon commission; and the jewel was recognised and detained. The place where the prisoners lived as man and wife was subsequently searched by Whitcher, the detective officer, and a large quantity of valuable jewellery was found; and the prisoners made some resistance before they could be taken into custody. The jury acquitted the female prisoner, and found the prisoner Pearce "Guilty" upon the second count, for receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. It was then shown that the prisoner was convicted in 1857 of stealing six gold chains, and was thereupon sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years. The two prisoners were then charged, upon a second indictment, with stealing a diamond locket, value £1600, the property of Harry Emmanuel. The jury retired to consider their verdict, and in about a quarter of an hour they gave a verdict of "Guilty" against both prisoners, and evidence was given that the female prisoner was convicted, in the name of Durant, at Southampton, in the year 1859, of stealing a silk mantle, and was thereupon sentenced to four months' imprisonment and hard labour. The Recorder sentenced the male prisoner to be kept in penal servitude for ten years, and the woman for four years. The female prisoner, when the sentence was pronounced, cried out, "I am guilty; he is innocent! Oh, my dear James!" and was removed, shrieking, from the court.

POLICE.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.—Jane Maclaren, fifty-three, wife of a master tailor, living at George-street, Tower-hill, was charged with stealing a £10 bank-note, the property of Mr. W. Nairn. The prosecutor is a widower, and has occupied apartments in the house of the prisoner's husband for some time. He had on various occasions missed cash, wine, liquors, and other articles from his cupboards and drawers, although he kept them locked. On the night of the 16th of May he placed a £10 note in one of his drawers, and the next morning it was gone. The note was traced to the possession of the keeper of a public-house near where the prisoner lived. It was now proved by a servant girl in the employ of the prisoner that on the 17th of May her mistress had sent her with a £10 note to this public-house to get change, and to purchase some gin. The girl said she had given the change to her mistress. The prisoner frequently interrupted this witness, and exclaimed that she wondered the girl was not struck dead for telling lies. Dunaway, a detective officer, said that when he took the prisoner into custody he found upon her forty-three keys. They would open every drawer, cupboard, box, and case belonging to the prosecutor. He found also a pair of sheets belonging to the prosecutor on the prisoner's bed, and he believed, from information he had received, that she had been engaged in an extensive system of plunder of Mr. Nairn's property. He should have other and important evidence affecting the prisoner to produce at the next examination, and asked a remand, to which the magistrate assented. Mr. Young, for the prisoner, tendered bail, and said she was the wife of a tradesman of stability who had lived in the neighbourhood for thirty years. Mr. Bamsted, a baker, said he was churchwarden of Trinity parish. He had known the prisoner well as a respectable woman, and he had no objection to give bail to the amount of £1000, if required. Mr. Selfe said he would accept two sureties of £100 each for the prisoner's appearance. Mr. Bamsted and the prisoner's husband then tendered themselves, and were accepted. On Wednesday the prisoner surrendered, and the girl Allen was again examined, when her evidence was found to be prevaricating, contradictory, and untrue. The magistrate immediately discharged Mrs. Maclaren, intimating that she left the court without the slightest stain on her character. Mr. Beard, for Mrs. Maclaren, said that his client could certainly prosecute Allen for perjury.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A BOY THROUGH ALLEGED CRUELTY.—John Dutch, a stout boy, thirteen years of age, was brought before Mr. D'Eyncourt, on remand, charged with attempting to destroy himself by swallowing a large quantity of oxalic acid. The former examination elicited that the boy had been apprenticed about twelve months since by the authorities

of a ragged school to a shoemaker named Bridger, in the Hackney-road, who, on receiving information that the prisoner had swallowed a teaspoonful of crystallised oxalic acid, kept for cleaning soiled leather, called in the aid of a doctor, who could trace no injurious effects resulting from the poison, although the lad refused to swallow an antidote—a fact accounted for by the boy having been in the habit of taking oxalic acid in gradually-increased quantities. The young prisoner admitted the justness of the charge, which he declared was consequent upon ill-usage received at the hands of his master. A remand was ordered for the purpose of inquiry.

Several persons now appeared in court, and testified to having witnessed various acts of violence towards the boy by his master—such as knocking him down with a blow of his clenched fist.

This, however, Bridger denied, asserting that he only slapped the boy with his open hand, and adding that from his idle habits he could do nothing with him.

The master of the school where the boy had been educated attended and gave him a good character. He had worked at shoemaking for nearly three years and a half, and surpassed in ability many others much older than himself. He (the master) never had any reason to complain of him. Bridger had a premium of £5 with the boy.

Mr. D'Eyncourt said that if the boy had charged his master with an assault he should have considered it his duty to deal severely with the matter. He could not, under the circumstances, order the return of the £5, but he trusted Bridger would have the good sense to return it. Bridger stated that he was unable to do so at present.

Mr. D'Eyncourt—I trust you will do so. The boy was brought here on a charge of attempting to commit suicide, whether purposed or not I am unable to say, but the inquiry has given birth to most material matter. You, my lad, will be taken back to the school, and I have not the least doubt that, under proper treatment with another master, you will get on in the world; but remember, under any circumstances, never to repeat this wicked attempt upon your life.

The prisoner was then discharged.

RECAPTURE OF THE ESCAPED CONVICT FROM HULL.—Thomas Foster, whose escape from Hull Gaol we noticed last week, applied a few days since at the Lifford-bridge tollbar, about four miles from Howden for permission to pass through without paying the usual toll of a halfpenny. The gatekeeper, an old Hull policeman, convinced that he was the man who had escaped, induced him to go inside the house and sit down until somebody came up who would pay the toll for him. Foster complied, and, when asked if he had nothing which he could give in exchange for the toll, pulled out a large knife, which Fenton, perceiving that if an attempt should be made to arrest him this would be a dangerous weapon, eagerly accepted, handing him a small penknife in exchange, and then allowed him to pass through the bar. He had, however, sent word of the whereabouts of the convict to the Superintendent of Police at Howden, who, following the road which Foster had taken, apprehended him about two miles from the bar. He had some provisions in his possession, supposed to have been taken from a larder which had been entered during the early part of the week. He was taken before the Hull magistrates, by whom he was remanded, in order that the Secretary of State might be communicated with.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

The Money Market continues to be well supplied with capital; nevertheless the demand for it continues steady, at mostly full rates of discount. In Lombard-street first-class short bills have been done at 2½; three months' at 4; four months' at 4½; and six months' at 4½ to 4¾ per cent.

There has been rather an improved market for Home Securities, the value of which has had an upward tendency. Consols, for Account, ex dividend, have marked 93½; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93½; Exchequer Bills, 98s. to 12s. prem. Bank Stock has been very firm at 224 to 230.

The dealings in India Stocks have continued very moderate, but without leading to any change of importance in value. The Five per Cent. Rupee Stock has been done at 97½; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. 104½. The Bonds have realised 68s. 6d. and the Debentures have sold at 99½.

The imports of the precious metals have amounted to £400,000; and we have advices from Australia stating that over £1,000,000 in gold is now on passage to England. The export demand has continued limited, owing to the favourable state of the Continental exchange, which shows no profit on shipments from this side.

Foreign stocks have been dealt in to a moderate extent. Mexican Three per Cents have marked 21½; Brazilian Four and a Half per Cent. 87½; Spanish Three per Cents, 48½; Ditto New Deferred, 34½; Turkish Six per Cents, 76½; Ditto New Loan, 59½; Venezuelan Three per Cents, 24½; and Austrian Five per Cents, 53½. The Brazilian Scrip has been in discount.

Most Railway Shares have ruled somewhat heavy, and the quotations have shown a drooping tendency. Banking Shares have been in improved request, and prices have been steadily supported. Australian banks have realised 15½; Bank of London, 55; Chartered of India, China, and Australia, 29; Commercial of London, 20; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Joint Stock, 33; Ottoman, 18½; Union of Australia, 42½; and Union of London, 23½ to 24.

Canada Government Six per Cents in 1864, New South Wales Five per Cents, 100½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 107½.

Miscellaneous Securities have moved off slowly:—Australian Agricultural have sold at 31; Crystal Palace Preference, 100; General Steam Navigation, 25½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 78; Ditto, New, 17½; South Australian Land, 34½; and Van Diemen's Land, 28.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Only moderate supplies of English wheat have made their appearance this week. Although the demand has been by no means active, prices have advanced 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Foreign wheat has moved off slowly, but at 2s. per quarter more money. Floating cargoes have sold somewhat freely, and at extreme rates. Most of the fresh arrivals of barley have changed hands at extremely low rates, and at the corresponding period in 1859. Oats, on former terms. Oats, though in good supply, have risen quite 6d. per quarter, with a good consumptive inquiry. There has been a steady sale for beans and peas, at very full to slightly enhanced rates. Country flour has advanced 2s.; town-made 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 61s.; grinding barley, 27s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 31s.; malt, 30s. to 38s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; malt, 48s. to 72s.; feed oats, 12s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 30s.; tuck, 28s. to 30s.; at the corresponding period in 1859.

GRAIN.—The demand is mostly restricted to small parcels; nevertheless, prices are supported.

COFFEE.—We have to report a steady inquiry for most descriptions, at full quotations. The market is reasonably well supplied.

COCOA.—Prices have given way, and the market generally is weak.

RICE.—The demand has improved, and prices are a shade higher. Arracan, sifon, has realised 11s. and Madras, 10s. 3d. per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—No change of importance has taken place in the value of butter, for which article the inquiry is steady. Bacon and hams move off freely, at extreme rates.

Wool.—English qualities are quite as dear as last week, although the demand is by no means active. In foreign and colonial parcels very little is doing.

COTTON.—Prices are well supported, but the demand is by no means active.

HAIR.—Flax.—There is a fair demand for Baltic hemp, at full quotations. In other kinds, however, very little is passing. We have no change of notice in the value of flax.

METALS.—The iron market is inactive, at 60s. 3d. for Scotch pig on the spot. Spelter is firm, at £20 7s. 6d. In other metals only a moderate business is doing.

RAFFINER.—There is rather more inquiry for this article, at full quotations.

SPIRITS.—Rum moves off slowly, at 1s. 8d. for proof Lowlands, and 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. for East India. Brandy and grain spirits support late rates.

OILS.—There has been a moderate sale for linseed oil, on the spot, at 28s. 3d. per cwt. In other oils the transactions are very moderate at previous rates. Spirits of turpentine, 31s. to 35s.; rough, 30s. per cwt.

TALLOW.—Our market is steady. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 52s. to 52s. 3d., and in delivery during the last three months, 51s. 9d. per cwt. The stock is 26,990 casks, against 12,371 ditto in 1859, and 13,271 in 1858. Rough tallow, 2s. 9d. per lb.

COALS.—Best house coals, 18s. to 18s. 4d.; second, 16s. to 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 3d.; and manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.

HORS.—The demand has become firmer, and prices show a tendency to advance.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

BANKRUPTCY.—A. R. BLOOM, Strand, wine merchant.—W. M. HAYES, Junr., Austin friars, merchant.—P. DUMORE, Junr., Northampton, shoe manufacturer.—W. HASTED, Alresford, Hants, butcher.—T. PALMER, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, maltster and beerhouse keeper.—T. W. MINER, City, builder.—T. E. WRIGHT, Wandsworth-road, grocer.—G. GREGG, Sheffield, currier.—E. H. OLD and J. PRINCE, Kingston upon-Hull, hatters.—S. A. and H. HETTERWORTH, Yorkshire, dyers, dealers, and chapmen.—SOPHIA ANNE ACLETON, Nottingham, smallware dealer.

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